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CHICAGO:
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135-153 Van Buren St.

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

The Organ of the Meat and Provision Industries of the U. S.

Vol. XXI.

NEW YORK AND CHICAGO, AUGUST 12, 1899.

No. 6

THE BRISTOL COMPANY, WATERLOO, CONN.
Recording Thermometers, Pressure Gauges and
Electrical Instruments. Thermometers for Cold Storage
Rooms. Send for Circulars.

SIMPLE, POWERFUL,
DURABLE AND ECONOMICAL.

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FOR PUMPING

Cottonseed Oil
and Soap Stock

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Established
1857.

ROHE & BROTHER,

Pork and Beef Packers and Lard Refiners,

CURERS OF THE CELEBRATED

"REGAL" Ham, Breakfast Bacon and Shoulder.

Manufacturers of the famous brand "PURITY" Lard.

Goods for Export and Home Trade in any desired package.

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EXPORT OFFICE: 344 Produce Exchange.

Packing Houses: 294, 296, 298 West 33d Street. 334 to 340 West 37th Street.

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12th Avenue & 130th Street, (Harlem.)
No. 1 Manhattan Market, W. 35th Street.

NEW YORK

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94 N. 6th St., Brooklyn, N. Y., (Williamsburg.)
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CHICAGO PACKING AND PROVISION COMPANY, PORK PACKERS

PACKINGHOUSES AT

National Stockyards, Illinois.
Union Stockyards, Chicago, Ill.
Nebraska City Union Stockyards,
Nebraska City, Neb.

and Dealers in All Kinds of...

Correspondence Solicited.

FRESH and CURED HOG PRODUCT.

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Established 1839.
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Fine Provisions.

Curers of the Famous
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Official Chemists of the New York Produce Exchange.

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Fischer Mills Pure Spices

ARE THE BEST AND CHEAPEST.
393, 395 & 397 GREENWICH ST.,
NEW YORK.

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OFFICE:
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SALT

WHY THE REMINGTON FINDS FAVOR

The Remington System of Machine Refrigeration is held in high esteem among Packinghouses, Market Houses, Breweries—in fact, wherever Refrigerating Machinery is used. The reasons for the popularity of the Remington are as follows: We build and equip the plant complete, whether large or small. Our system is simple in mechanism, reliable, and the machines may be operated by unskilled attendants. We are prepared to meet all specifications in the line of Refrigerating Machinery. We live up to all agreements and fulfill all promises as to the work of our Machines.

REMINGTON MACHINE COMPANY

Builders of Ice Making and Refrigerating Machinery

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Your request for estimates should contain the fullest possible information. Advise us as to:

1. Quantity and kinds of Produce or Meats handled per day.
2. Length, width and height of the rooms to be cooled.
3. Temperature required in each room.
4. Quantity of ice required per 24 hours in addition to the refrigeration.
5. Quantity and Summer Temperature of water supply available.
6. Kind and amount of power already in place available to drive machinery.

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San Francisco, Cal.,

Sole Pacific Coast Agents.

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THERE ONE

Preservaline

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PRESERVATIVE

FOR FISH, MEAT, VEGETABLES,
FRUIT, TOMATOES & OTHER VEGETABLES,
SANDWICH MEATS, ETC.
IT KEEPS THEM FRESH,
TASTY AND PURE.

"XX"

PRESERVATIVE

FOR CURED MEATS, ETC., LIKE
HAMBURG STEAK, ETC.
A little powder that gives meat
a long preserved life and
keeps it sweet and
delicious.

"C"

PRESERVATIVE

FOR CURING, CORNING & PICKLING
HAMS, BACON, PORK, BEEF, TONGUES,
PRODUCES THE FINEST MEAT
CURE AND SAVES
SHRINKAGE.

THE PRINCIPAL BRANDS

"B"

PRESERVATIVE

FOR MEATS, FISH, VEGETABLES,
FRUIT, AND ALL KINDS OF
CURED MEATS,
FRUIT, VEGETABLES AND
MEATS.

"AB EXTRA"

PRESERVATIVE

FOR BULGOGGI, SUMMER SAUSAGE,
FRANKFURTERS, ETC.
Gives a meat the natural color
that neither fish nor
meat can give.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY THE INVENTORS.

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Always order the Genuine **GOAR'S-HEAD BRAND** of PRESERVATIVE, all packages with the
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HAMMOND, IND. AND SOUTH OMAHA, NEB.

SHIPPERS OF

DRESSED BEEF, SHEEP AND HOGS

MAKERS OF "CALUMET" BUTTERINE ESPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR SUMMER USE

COIN SPECIAL BRANDS OF
BEEF EXTRACT, CANNED MEATS,
HAMS AND BACON, LARD, Etc., Etc.
HAVE NEVER BEEN EXCELLED.

New York Branch, 309 Greenwich Street,
Boston Branch, 54 Chatham Street,
Chicago Branch, 244 Lake Street.

TRY OUR LARD SUBSTITUTE, "COOKENE."

SEE PAGE 7 FOR ALPHABETICAL INDEX.

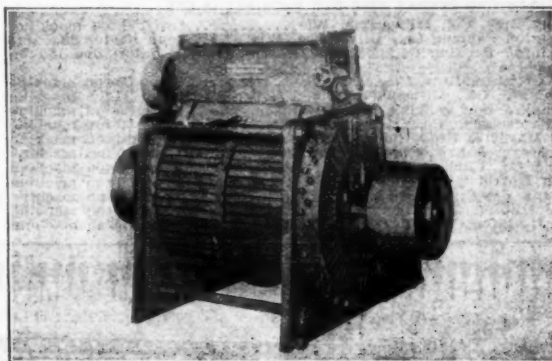
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RICHMOND, VA.

J. C. BURRUSS, Atlanta, Ga., General Southern Agent.

Pioneers in the manufacture of Cottonseed Oil Machinery. Heaters, Presses, Formers, Hullers, Cake Breakers, Rolls, Cleaners, Pumps, Separators.

The Huller shown is our Cardwell Huller, No. 5, 30 in. Cylinder with Feeder. We make this style Huller, No. 4, 18 in. Cylinder, and No. 5, 30 in. Cylinder, both with lipped knives with solid backs and all with Feeders for distributing the seed evenly and with clutch for throwing same in and out of gear.



THE CARDWELL HULLER.

WRITE US FOR INFORMATION. FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

Anglo-American Provision Company,

Proprietors of the
Celebrated

DELMONICO,
CHERRY and
MONOPOLE BRANDS
of Smoked Meats.

**PORK PACKERS,
LARD REFINERS AND
SAUSAGE MAKERS.**

Peach Leaf Lard and
Royal Lily Compound.
CERVELAT and all
FANCY SAUSAGES A
SPECIALTY,
For Export and
Domestic Trade.

Correspondence Solicited and Prices Quoted on Application.

PACKINGHOUSES, UNION STOCKYARDS,
Address all correspondence to 60 Board of Trade,

CHICAGO.

TRY A LITTLE AD ON PAGE 42.

SEE PAGE 5 FOR CLASSIFIED INDEX.

THE REASONS WHY The Linde Is Best.

It uses *Less Power, Fuel, Water, Oil.*
It is *Simple, Durable, Easily Operated.*
It can be run at High Speed, and there is no
danger of explosion.
It is the most economical in Use of Ammonia.

MANUFACTURED BY

Our Record.

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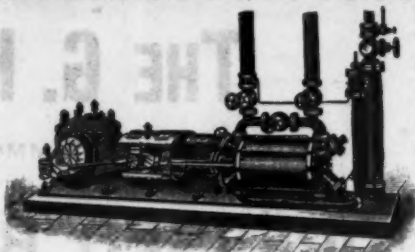
Machines in Successful
Operation.

Catalogue free.

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Fred W. Wolf Company,

143 Rees Street, Chicago, Ill.



Our Guarantee

Covers not only Construc-
tion and Capacity—But
also Consumption of Fuel,
Water and Ammonia.

THE VILTER MANUFACTURING CO. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

BUILDERS OF IMPROVED COMPRESSION

Refrigerating and Ice Making Machinery

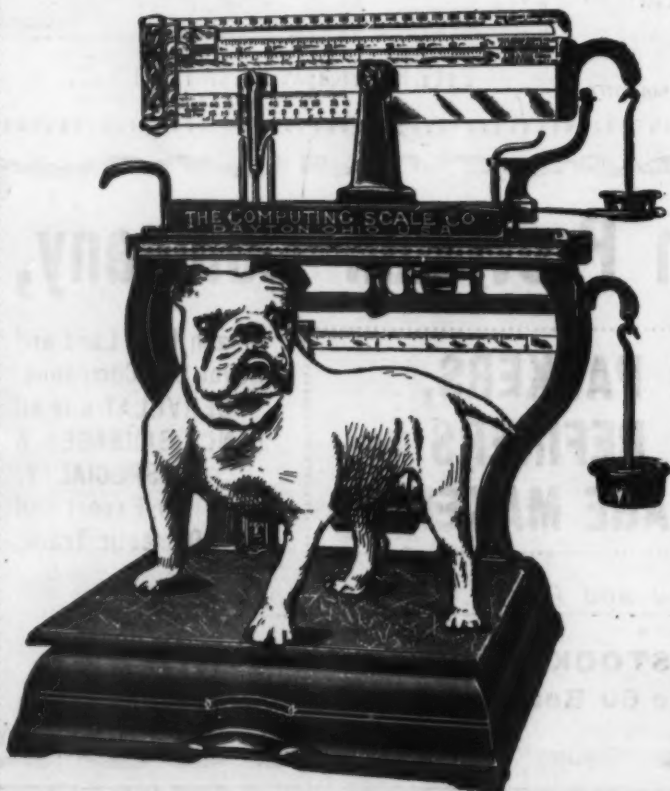
FOR PACKING HOUSES, ABATTOIRS, MARKETS, COLD STORAGE HOUSES, BREWERIES,
HOTELS, AMMONIA FACTORIES AND ICE PLANTS.

IMPROVED CORLISS ENGINES.

THE FOLLOWING PARTIES HAVE OUR MACHINES IN USE:

Cudahy Bros. Co., Milwaukee, Wis. two 150-ton machines
Plankinton Packing Co., Milwaukee, Wis. one 100-ton machine
Plankinton Packing Co., Milwaukee, Wis. (second order) one 150-ton
machine
F. C. Gross & Bros. Co., Milwaukee, Wis. one 35-ton machine
R. Gums & Co., Milwaukee, Wis. one 25-ton machine
L. Frank & Son Packing Co., Milwaukee, Wis. one 25-ton machine
The Kretschmar Co., Milwaukee, Wis. one 5-ton machine
O. F. Mayer & Bro., Chicago, Ill. one 10-ton machine
O. F. Mayer & Bro., Chicago, Ill. (second order) one 20-ton machine
Swift & Co., Chicago, Ill. one double 400-ton machine
Nelson Morris & Co., Chicago, Ill. one double 200-ton machine
Fairbank Canning Co., Chicago, Ill. one double 200-ton machine
Thos. J. Lipton Co., Chicago, Ill. one 75-ton machine
Thos. J. Lipton Co., Chicago, Ill. (second order) one 75-ton machine

Schwarzachild & Sulzberger Co., Kansas City, Mo. two 100-ton
machines
John Morrell & Co., Ottumwa, Ia. one 150-ton machine
Brittain & Co., Marshalltown, Ia. one 50-ton machine
Cudahy Packing Co., South Omaha, Neb. one 150-ton machine
Lincoln Packing Co., West Lincoln, Neb. one 75-ton machine
Chicago Packing & Prov. Co., Nebraska City, Neb. one 50-ton machine
Chicago Packing & Prov. Co. (2d order) one 75-ton machine
Pacific Meat Co., Tacoma, Wash. one 35-ton machine
J. Fleischhauer & Bro., New York, N. Y. one 50-ton machine
Thomas Bradley, Philadelphia, Pa. one 35-ton machine
Jos. Obert, Leighton, Pa. one 50-ton machine
Butchers' Slaughtering & Melting Ass'n, Brighton, Mass. one 75-ton
machine
Ingersoll Packing Co., Ingersoll, Ont., Canada. one 75-ton machine



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is good advice you
know,"

But careful with
scales is ten times
doubly so.

A business life is too short to waste with
old, out of date methods. Let us suggest for
our mutual benefit that you abandon old-fash-
ioned weighing devices, and begin right now
to save your profits by adopting and using
The Money Weight System in your store.
We will always be pleased to hear from
you.

**THE COMPUTING
SCALE CO.,**

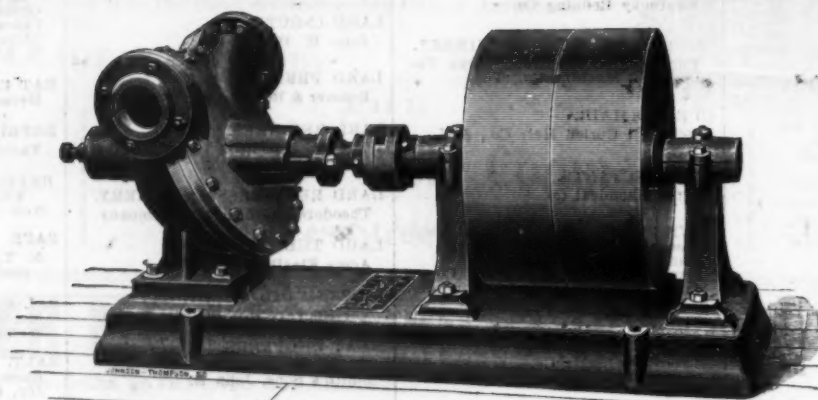
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MONEY WEIGHT SCALE CO., 142 Chambers St., N. Y.
MONEY WEIGHT SCALE CO., 5 Central Wharf, Boston.

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- AMMONIA.**
National Ammonia Co.
- AMMONIA FITTINGS.**
Tight Joint Co.
- ARCHITECTS.**
Lees, Son & Co.
Perrin, Wm. R. & Co.
- ASBESTOS ROOFING.**
H. W. Johns Mfg. Co.
- ASPHALT.**
Atlantic Alcatraz Asphalt Co.
- BELT DRESSING.**
Cling-Surface Mfg. Co.
- BLADDERS.**
Mogendorff & Zoon.
- BLOWERS.**
American Blower Co.
BOILER COMPOUNDS.
Metropolitan Steam Boiler Compound Mfg. Co.
- BONE CRUSHERS.**
Stedman Foundry and Machine Works.
- BOOKS.**
The Blue Book (Pork and Beef Packers' Handbook and Directory).
The Red Book (Lard and Oil and Varnish Manufacture).
The Yellow Book (Manufacture of Cottonseed Oil).
The Brown Book (Manufacture of Glue and Gelatine).
Redwood's Ammonia Refrigeration. Sausage Recipes.
Secrets of Canning.
Thomas' Am. Grocery Trades Ref. Book.
Ice Making and Refrigeration.
The Manufacture of Sausages, by James O. Duff, S. B., Chief Chemist of The National Provisioner.
- BORAX.**
Pacific Coast Borax Co.
Welch, Holme & Clark Co.
- BORACIC ACID.**
Pacific Coast Borax Co.
- BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.**
(Also Want and For Sale Ads.)
- BUTCHERS' SUPPLIES.**
(See Casings, also Machinery.)
- BUTCHERS, WHOLESALE.**
(See also Pork and Beef Packers.)
Armour & Co.
Armour Packing Co.
Cudahy Packing Co.
Eastmans Co.
Hammond Co., G. H.
Klingan & Co., Ltd.
Martin, D. B.
Schwarschild & Sulsberger Co.
Stern, Joseph & Son.
Swift and Company.
United Dressed Beef Co.
Richard Webber.
- CASINGS.**
Beckstein & Co.
Funkenstein, M. H. (Vienna).
Haberhorn Bros. (Russian Sheep Casings).
Illinois Casing Co.
Nelson Morris & Co.
Oppenheimer & Co., S.
Preservalline Mfg. Co.
Schleiberg, H.
Swift and Company.
- CAUSTIC SODA.**
Welch, Holme & Clark Co.
- CHARCOAL.**
John R. Rowand.
- CHEMISTS.**
The National Provisioner Analytical and Testing Laboratory.
B. Heller & Co.
Preservalline Mfg. Co.
- COLD STORAGE AND REFRIGERATOR ROOMS.**
Arctic Freezing Co.
- COMMISSION MERCHANTS, BANKERS AND BROKERS.**
(See also European Commission Merchants.)
Aspegren & Co.
Gibson, W. J. & Co.
Hately Bros.
Jamison, John.
B. E. Johnston.
Jennings Provision Co.
- Richard McCartney.**
Oliver, Stephen B.
H. O. Zaus.
- COTTON OIL.**
American Cotton Oil Co.
Kentucky Refining Co.
- COTTON OIL MILL MACHINERY.**
Buckeye Iron and Brass Works, The.
Cardwell Machine Co., The.
- CURLED HAIR.**
Schneidt Curled Hair Co., A. L.
- DISINFECTANTS.**
Fitch Chemical Co.
- DRYERS.**
(See also Fertilizer Machinery.)
Anderson, V. D. Co.
Cummer, The F. D., & Son Co.
Smith & Sons' Company, Theodore.
- DYNAMOS AND MOTORS.**
Bullock Electric Mfg. Co.
Crockier-Wheeler Co.
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.
- ENGINES.**
Globe Machine Works.
Westinghouse, Church, Kerr & Co.
- ENGINES AND BOILERS.**
Frick Co.
- EUROPEAN COMMISSION MERCHANTS.**
Borgmann, Emil (Germany).
De Lorne & Fria, A. (Belgium).
Fahrenholt, Paul (Germany).
Hoefgen, E. (Germany).
Jahn, Alexander & Co. (Germany).
Müller, C. & J. (Germany).
Osten, Victor, v. d. (Germany).
Tas, J., Ezn.
Tickle, W. W. (England).
- EVAPORATORS.**
Sugar Apparatus Mfg. Co.
- FAT AND SKIN DEALERS.**
Brand, Herman.
Levy, Jacob.
Lederer Bros.
- FERTILIZER MACHINERY.**
The V. D. Anderson Co.
Smith & Sons' Company, Theodore.
Stedman, Fdy. & Mach. Works.
- FILTER PRESSES.**
Perrin, William R.
Stillwell-Bierce & Smith-Valle Co.
- FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.**
Audit Company, The.
North American Trust Co.
- GRAPHITE PAINT.**
Jos. Dixon Crucible Co.
- HARNESS OIL.**
Standard Oil Co.
- HIDES.**
Brand, Herman.
Levy, Jacob.
Lederer Bros.
- HYDRAULIC PRESSES.**
Thomas-Albright Co.
- ICE.**
Scott, R. & W.
- ICE AND REFRIGERATING MACHINES.**
Challoner's Sons Co., Geo.
The Frick Co.
Healy Ice Machine Co.
Isbell-Porter Co.
Lewis Mfg. Co.
McCrary Ice Machine Co.
Remington Machine Co.
Vilter Manufacturing Co.
Vogt Machine Co., Henry.
Westinghouse, Church, Kerr & Co.
Wolf, Fred. W., Co.
York Manufacturing Company.
- ICE SCALES.**
Pelouze Scale & Mfg. Co.
- INSPECTORS AND WEIGHERS OF PROVISIONS.**
Goulard, Thos. & Co.
- INSULATING MATERIALS.**
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Binney Bros.
- LARD (EUROPEAN BUYERS OF).**
Borgmann, Emil.
- LARD COOLER, MIXER AND DRYER.**
Dopp, H., Wm. & Son.
- LARD (NEUTRAL).**
John H. Hartog & Co.
- LARD PRESSES.**
Boomer & Boschert Press Co.
- LARD REFINERS.**
The W. J. Wilcox Lard and Refining Co.
- LARD REFINERS' MACHINERY.**
Theodore Smith & Sons' Company.
- LARD TUB CLASPS.**
Acme Flexible Clasp Co.
- LINSEED OIL MACHINERY.**
The Buckeye Iron & Brass Works.
- MEAT CHOPPERS.**
Enterprise Mfg. Co.
Smith's Sons, John E.
- MEAT CUTTERS.**
Billingham, P., & Co.
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- MICA AXLE GREASE.**
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- PACKING.**
Quaker City Rubber Co.
- PACKINGHOUSE MACHINERY AND SUPPLIES.**
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Smith's Sons, John E.
Welch, Holme & Clark Co.
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West Carrollton Parchment Co.
- PAPER AND TWINES.**
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- PARAFFINE WAX.**
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- PASTE.**
Arabol Mfg. Co.
- PATENT LAWYERS.**
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- PIPE COVERING.**
H. W. Johns Mfg. Co.
- PORK AND BEEF PACKERS.**
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Chicago Packing & Provision Co.
Cudahy Packing Co.
The Jacob Dold Packing Co.
German-American Provision Co.
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Libby, McNeill & Libby.
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Morris, Nelson, & Co.
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Welch, Holme & Clark Co.
- SALT.**
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Joy, Morton & Co.
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Emil Borgmann.
- SAUSAGE MANUFACTURERS.**
Bacharach, Joseph.
M. Zimmerman.
- SAUSAGE MAKERS' SUPPLIES.**
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- SCALES.**
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Pelouze Scale & Mfg. Co.
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Austin Separator Co.
- SEWING MACHINES.**
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Welch, Holme & Clark Co.
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F. M. Helms.
- SOAP.**
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- SOAP MAKERS' MACHINERY.**
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Hersey Mfg. Co.
Houchin & Huber.
Taber Pump Co.
- SOAP MAKERS' SUPPLIES.**
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Welch, Holme & Clark Co.
- SODA ASH.**
Morton, Joy & Co.
Welch, Holme & Clark.
- SPICES.**
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- STEAMSHIP LINES.**
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- SWITCHES.**
Rice-Beitenmiller Switch Co., The.
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It is simple in construction and therefore not liable to derangement, it is strong and substantially built, and equal to the maximum of abuse that a device of this character should be submitted to.

It is without close-fitting valves or packed surfaces, and consequently not well adapted for long suction service, but when given a reasonable opportunity to get hold of its work, it will deliver to your satisfaction such materials as **SOAP STOCK, OILS, GREASE, TALLOW, LARD, FATS, BLOOD, GLUE, PAPER PULP, TANNING LIQUIDS, BEER, SYRUP, SEWAGE, &c., &c.**

We have endeavored to tell you briefly what it is and what it is not. If you are interested please let us know and we will send you a cut and description, with prices, sizes, etc.

HERSEY MFG. CO., SOUTH BOSTON, MASS.

Ask for catalog **S**



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Made from Selected Hickory

P. E. HELMS

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PHILADELPHIA, PA.

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Commission Agent and Importer of

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AMSTERDAM AND ROTTERDAM, HOLLAND.**

Established since 1868.

Consignments and C. I. F. Business Solicited.

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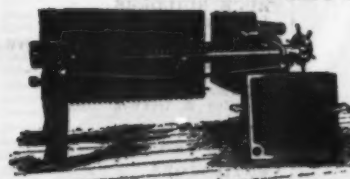
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Telephone, 2657 Franklin.

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Main Office and Factories: DAYTON, OHIO.



MANUFACTURERS OF

Filter Presses

Specially constructed for the filtration and clarification of animal and vegetable oils and greases.

ALSO MANUFACTURERS OF

**Cotton and Linseed Oil Machinery,
Steam and Power Pumping Machinery,
Feed-Water Heaters and Purifiers.**

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If you will send us samples of your spent tan, tanning extracts, greases, and all your by-products, we will give you prompt and accurate analyses, and tell you how to get the most money from your waste products. Tanning chemistry a specialty.

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Official Chemists to the N. Y. Produce Exchange,
150 Nassau St., New York City.

THEODORE SMITH & SONS' COMPANY,

Manufacturers of Patent Improved Fertilizer DRYERS

Manufacturers and Designers of Special Machinery for Oleo Oil and Butterine Factories and Lard Refineries.
P. O. Box 98.



SMITH'S FERTILIZER DRYERS.

of all sizes, from 3 to 5 foot Diameter,
for FERTILIZERS, CHEMICAL
WORKS, and all other purposes.

Odorless in Operation. Give universal satisfaction

Foot of Essex Street,
JERSEY CITY, N. J.

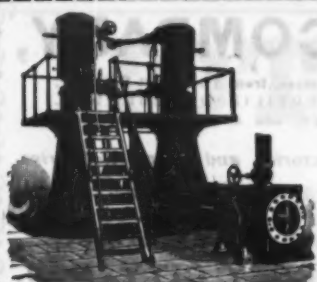
THE SMITH
Deodorizing Condenser
Tallow Rendering Tanks,
Lard Coolers, etc.

Used in the leading Packing-
Houses and Abattoirs and by
the principal Butchers through-
out the country.

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AND PRICE LISTS.

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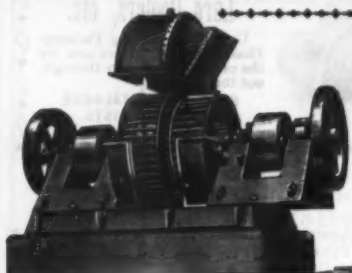
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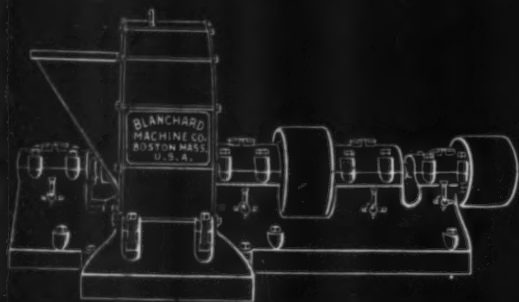
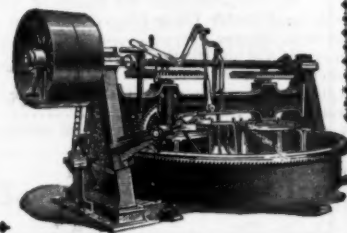
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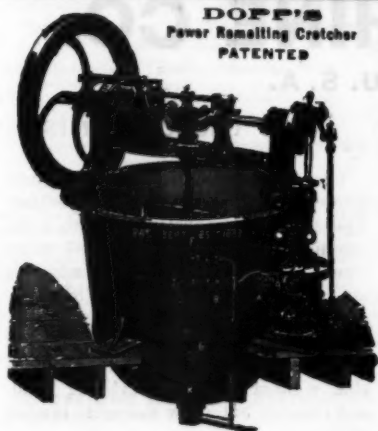
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THE FREE CATTLE PORTS.

The action of the Secretary of Agricul-
ture in designating Galveston, Tex.; Mobile,
Ala.; New Orleans, La., and Savannah, Ga.,
as the American ports from which cattle
might be exported into Cuba for breeding
purposes, has been hotly resented by the
people of the peninsula, as an unjust dis-
crimination against the interests of Florida
cattle owners and raisers.

Florida has the advantage of nearness to
the ports of Cuba. There the advantage
ends. We do not wish to resent the just
pride which the citizens of the State of Or-
anges feel in their commonwealth, nor to
criticize every proper effort of a citizen to ad-
vance any industry of his State, but we do
not see that Mr. Wilson has unjustly dis-
criminated against the ports or the interests
of that State in failing to designate a Flor-
ida port for the free shipment of cattle to
Cuba. Geographically the advantage of lo-
cation is small for one side of Cuba, and
none for the other. There are many disad-
vantages in shipping cattle of the kind to
be sent to Cuba from a Florida port.
In the first place, the runty, small, sinewy
cattle of the hammock swamps and sand
areas of the State are neither suitable for
good domestic beef nor are they fit herds for
breeding purposes in the West Indies. The
cattle of this section are, therefore, barred
per se. The statement which has seriously
been made that "at present on the ranges of
Florida are the largest herds that are to be
found anywhere, excepting in Texas, and the
aggregate of the cattle of the State is
greater than that of any other excepting the
Panhandle State," is a very large assertion,
which is not borne out by the facts. It is
not true, either as to the size of any herd
nor as to the aggregate of them. The West-
ern stockyards and the stockyards of the
Southern States—outside of Florida—do not
feel the influence of the herds of that State.
The "Florida runt" is known to the winter
tourist alone. All of this noise is simply a
man "hollering for his State."

It is not our purpose to depreciate the
State of oranges, palms and vegetables, but
Florida is in no sense a cattle State, which,
therefore, is entitled to a free export port to
Cuba for breeding cattle. Whether cattle
suffer less when crowded into a train over a
longer time and trip to gain a shorter sea
voyage than they do from longer oversea car-
riage for a shorter overland trip by rail is a
question. We believe that cattle suffer more
from the 3,300 miles of railroading from Cal-
ifornia to New York than they do from the
3,200 miles of oversea travel from New York
to Liverpool. Possibly this fact was before
the Honorable Secretary of Agriculture. Cat-
tle are certainly better fed and better wa-
tered on board ship.

Outside of considerations of State pride and
the sting of having lost what would have
been an advantage, one must admit that the
Agricultural Department has acted for the
best in this matter of designating the above
as free ports for the export of "breeding cat-

tle to Cuba," because, first, the ports desig-
nated are convenient to our principal high-
grade stock centers; second, the railroad
transportation to them is well equipped at
a reasonable haulage; third, the dockage of
ships and the best conveniences exist there
for loading cattle; fourth, the ports them-
selves and the cattle which will go through
them are free from fevers and infection;
fifth, they are the best protected ports from
storms and rough seas; sixth, they are the
most convenient ports to all of the various
parts of Cuba.

The three chief ports on the Gulf of Mex-
ico and the nearest Atlantic port, or at least
the one most available for all of the purposes
of the trade for which they are appointed
seem to cover the requirements of the case.
If the Department of Agriculture desired,
or desires to name a Florida port it would
be a concession to which no one could ob-
ject, but to insist that it is a necessity is not
stating the case fairly. Miami is Florida's
nearest mainland port to Cuba. Miami is
240 miles from Havana, the nearest port of
the island. Jacksonville is 100 miles further
away. But Miami is not a safe port. We
believe that all of the purposes of the situa-
tion will be served by the ports designated,
and that Secretary Wilson acted without bias
and with a full grasp of the situation when
he decided as he did. The Government can
the better control this export of cattle which
means free entry to Cuba by confining its en-
ergies and inspection to as small an area as
possible.

FINDING THE CULPRIT.

The discussions during the progress of the
Pure Food Bill in the British Parliament have
been interesting to American manufacturers
for two or three reasons. The bill was based
in many people's minds upon the existence of
foreign adulterations of food. The debate has
developed the fact that the English trader has
been the culprit, and that the American article
was as represented and of such excellent qual-
ity that the local dealer either relabeled it and
sold it as another class of goods for a higher
price, or adulterated it to increase its bulk
under the same label at the old price. The
discovery of the extensive adulteration by Brit-
ish traders of standard American goods, and
the establishment of the stated value of Amer-
ican articles abroad is important to our trade.

Whatever the original intention of the
framers of the bill were, the disposition, as
shown by the discussion of it, and the votes
taken upon the efforts of dealers and food in-
terests to stuff it, or to shade it, is to hit the
perfidy of local merchants, and factories which
tamper with the quality of original packages,
and at the imitators of these articles of export.
There are, of course, those rockets which al-
ways go off in debate. They have no bearing
upon the course or the character of the bill.
We shall be under a sense of obligation to the
British Parliament if it purges even London
of its perfidy to American goods, and rehabili-
tate our good name and to re-establish to
them the high character which the excellent
products of our factories deserve. This food
bill discussion will at least cast suspicion
where it should rest, and not upon us.

PRICE.

Trade is on such a close competitive basis, and margins of profit are shaved to such narrow percentages that the temptation is offered to the dealer to vend an inferior article which he can both buy and sell cheaper. This competitive condition of the market, backed by the gullibility of the consumer and the disposition of human nature to buy a lower priced thing by looks and odor instead of by brand and past reputation has been an invitation to a class of manufacturers to raid public taste by getting as near to the appearance of the article and of the label of the established package as possible. Under this mask the inferior product enters many respectable quarters and slashes a wide swath until the deception is discovered by the purchaser. The reaction then sets in, but not until damage has been done to the trade of the standard product.

There was a time when lard, soap and packages of tinned goods were bought and sold by brand alone. In this day of imitations and the "just-as-good-at-a-lower-price," the consumer is diverted from the established package by the seller of the other through personal misrepresentation, because of the fact that the consumer easily allows the mere question of price to control the purchase. This is true all over the world, and in nearly every line of industry. The dealer is a mere commercial machine. He handles things for profit. It is not a question with him so much as to what is best, but what is cheapest and sells best; and he finds that the best seller is the cheaper article, for two reasons; there is more profit to him in pushing it, hence it creates activity, and there is the public disposition to buy on appearance at a lower price. It has become so now that the irresponsible manufacturer spends more care, attention and money on the get-up of his package than he does on the article he makes. He caters to appearance. In this day, looks and price control everything. The retailer is no more interested in quality than is the wholesaler. He is a vehicle from the factory to the consumer, and his business is run for the money that there is in it. Give him a comely looking package, the product of which is well advertised and at a low figure. He will do the rest. "Barkus is willin'." Price and not quality is endeavoring to garrot the legitimate, standard trade. The public will eat unsoiled, deodorized soap for dairy butter if it bought a large quantity for a smaller amount and was told that it was a dairy product. For similar reasons low quantity price and appearance are inviting into the field all sorts of low grade imitations, and are pushing them into the market. Whether it be stuffed cheese, stuffed butter, stuffed leather, water soaked, and stuffed products of other kinds to lower the cost or to increase the weight so as to get the figure down and the avoirdupois up, the result is based on price. This process of hoodwinking the market goes so far that the invader sometimes buys a well-known trade mark, and then proceeds to burglarize its quality to get it down to the market. It seems that a manufacturer might be forced to maintain the standard of his brand, or forfeit his copyright therefor. The legitimate manufacturer and his real product are made to suffer by such questionable practices.

IN ITS INFANCY.

The canned meat industry is in its infancy. In making this apparently ridiculous statement, we are fully aware that meat has been put up in cans for a generation, and that millions upon millions of cans are packed annually by our own great houses. Meat is a more popular and a more nutritious diet than fish. The small number of fish markets, and Friday, the one fish day in the seven, and the vastly greater number of meat markets will at once suggest the disparity in the amount of fresh meat and fresh fish consumed by the public, even at the higher price per pound for the former. One's observations in a grocery store reverse the conclusions reached in the fresh food markets. The shelves of any grocery store will show ten packages of canned fish to one of canned meat. Why is this? Analysis proves that the flesh of cattle loses none of its virtue by being canned. The food value is there. Fish undergoes a more decided change in being cooked for canning than does meat. Then the difference must be the result of a prejudice based upon taste. That has been the chief complaint against canned animal flesh. When the packer has discovered the public taste and flavors his packed product to suit this, there is no reason why canned beef, for instance, will not become an item of luxury in the daily meal where refrigeration cannot be had, instead of an article of necessity because other food cannot be had. The objections to the dryness and the tastelessness of canned meats, necessary incidents of the very process of putting them up, doubtless can be overcome by flavoring or restoring to the meat the extract of its natural flavor after it has been cooked. These are matters for the scientist. But it does seem that so popular and universal a diet as meat when fresh should eventually become as popular as canned vegetables and canned fish—all of which are dearer, pound for pound, than the fresh substance from which they are made, while meat canned is cheaper per pound than the fresh article. The shelves of any grocery store will show the comparatively conspicuous absence of canned flesh. "Hamburger" steak ready flavored for the frying pan, or partially cooked, seems to be an available product. We throw out these hints, for in looking at the whole matter we cannot see canned meat otherwise than as an infant industry, if we look at the field and its possibilities.

In the testimony of State Commissioner of Agriculture Wieting and Dr. W. H. Kelly, a veterinary surgeon of the Department, at the session at Albany, N. Y., of the assembly committee held last week it was shown that the State has no law requiring the inspection of cattle entering the State, while Massachusetts and other States, which purchase cattle brought into New York, have such laws. This, in the opinion of the witnesses, has caused an increase in the spread of tuberculosis among animals in New York.

Read The National Provisioner.

THE UPPER LEATHER "TRUST'S" NEW PLAN.

The American Hide and Leather Company is vivisectioning to its new corporate life. The original plan of forming the company was far from satisfactory for a permanent basis. The promoters finally recognized this, and to rectify the error and place the flotation on a more acceptable basis, a meeting of the parties in interest was called at the Waldorf-Astoria for last Monday by the promoters. The meeting took place at the New York offices of the promoters, Messrs. Bryan & Hatch, on that date, and its deliberations lasted through Monday and Tuesday, when the promoters and about two-thirds of those whose options are held agreed to the following new base of purchase, which will be duly submitted to those who were absent.

The company will now consist of \$10,000,000 of 6 per cent. gold bonds, \$17,500,000 of preferred stock, and \$17,500,000 of common stock. This makes a new company of \$45,000,000 instead of the original one of \$60,000,000. The valuation of the properties when completed will be submitted for acceptance as soon as all who decide to accede to the new arrangement have handed in or announced their decision to that effect. The properties under option will be paid for as follows: The tanners entering the consolidation will receive cash to the extent of 25 per cent. of the accepted value of their properties, or 25 per cent. of said value in the gold bonds in lieu of such cash. The remaining 75 per cent. of the accepted value of the optional plants will be paid in preferred stock, with 50 shares of the common stock added as a bonus for each 100 shares of preferred stock.

This new plan is now before the parties at interest for final acceptance.

It is not stated what will be done with the \$8,750,000 of common or bonus stock which remains after checking in 50 shares of common to each 100 shares of preferred.

All of the original parties, with the exception of Webster & Co., are yet in the scheme. Webster & Co. withdrew at the time of extending the options, recently, to Sept. 1. Joseph Hecht & Sons, of Cliff street, New York City, we understand, are still parties to the consolidation.

No Cattle Duty in Porto Rico.

Washington, Aug. 9.—An order is being prepared at the War Department by direction of Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn which will extend to Porto Rico the same privilege for the free importation of beef cattle as was given the island of Cuba in an order issued several days ago. The inspections will be made by officers of the army.

Hitch in Cattle Regulations.

Washington, Aug. 10.—There is another hitch in the issue of the order for the admission of 50,000 head of cattle duty free to Cuba, as decided upon by the Cabinet some weeks ago. When first framed it was proposed to limit the admission to cattle from the United States. There was objection to this, however, on the ground that it would be a clear tariff discrimination against foreign countries.

The order was therefore broadened so as to include high-bred cattle from any country.

The limitation to high-bred cattle was made at the instance of the Agricultural Department, which held that in sending stock to Cuba only the best obtainable should be had. But against this, however, it is being urged that the high-bred Jerseys, Holsteins and other grades of cattle and stock are entirely out of place in Cuba, as the conditions there require a small, hardy animal, on the order of the ponies in use in the tropics. This is the question now being considered at much length, and in the meantime the order itself is held up. Should the condition of high-bred cattle be omitted the stock of Mexico and Honduras, said to be particularly suited to Cuba, will be admitted under the order.

The Packinghouse

PROVISIONS AND LARD.

Weekly Review.

All articles under this head are quoted by the bbl., except lard, which is quoted by the cwt., in tcs., pork and beef by the bbl., or tierce, and hogs by the cwt.

REALIZING HAS CAUSED SOME REACTION, BUT GREATER REGULARITY NOW PREVAILING—LARGER OUTSIDE INTEREST TAKING PROFITS.—ON THE WHOLE A FAIRLY WELL SUPPORTED POSITION—CASH DEMANDS FAIRLY ACTIVE BUT NOT ESPECIALLY LIVELY—RECEIPTS OF HOGS NOT LARGE.

It has been a week when the tendency upward rather halted, more especially in its early period, and in which taking in of profits by outsiders who had caught on before the recent advance had rather staggered the position and brought about occasional small declines in prices. But these reactions had not been of a very pronounced order, while they have been followed by a fair degree of steadiness and occasionally little spurts to better prices. But it looks as though there would be for a little while at least a conservative method of buying by the outside speculators, while that when they see chances for small returns on their investments they would take them in. This would hardly have been the case had the market been without the scare of the previous week. The outsiders were becoming quite courageous over the bull side of the market until the reports of yellow fever came along to throw them into a semi-panic, and it is clear that for a few days at least they will not be caught permanently on the bull side, but will watch their opportunity to unload whenever they can get out with small returns on their investments. Yet such reports of sickness South as had come along had not interfered with distributions of the products to the South or for that matter done more than to frighten the speculative interests, and there was no reason, except that there might be a spread of the disease to bringing about the enforcement of quarantine laws for any reaction from the healthy sentiment of trading which had been running over the market for a few days previously. This week has shown calmer conditions; there has been within this period only the little nervousness over apprehensions that any day may bring out a report of a case or so of yellow fever, while the speculative operators have felt that it was better for a while to narrow their operations. But this condition of affairs is not likely to continue long, particularly if a few more days go by without other unfavorable reports from the South, while this week thus far there has been nothing especially upsetting thence except occasional rumors of one or two additional cases of the fever, but which for the most part have been proven without foundation. The course of the provision market had ought to be slightly upward at least with the dismissal of apprehension over yellow fever and for the following reasons: All reports from the Continental markets are to the effect that the interior distributing points there are poorly supplied with hog products by comparison with stocks held usually at this time of year, and in the districts in Germany particularly; that the buyers in the large Continental cities

were realizing this and which provoked the sending of larger buying orders to this country two or three weeks since, and which was the beginning of an active trading which would undoubtedly have held right along and all through August, had it not been for the fright a few days since over yellow fever, and which then caused the important break in prices, while the exporters then began canceling orders while they will now hardly come in freely until conditions are more settled, as the foreigners, however willing they are to buy on an advancing market, never care to feel that the products may be had lower or that some of their competitors may get the property a little cheaper than themselves. This lapse to the export trading, which characterized the previous week's market, has been gradually giving way this week to rather more confident dealings and on the whole the period covered by this review has shown a fairly satisfactory business with the shippers, if of less volume than before the springing up of the adverse feature alluded to. With no further cases of yellow fever we look for decidedly animated conditions of export trading before the close of August, while we believe that with this cash trading fully revived that there would be a buoyant condition of affairs generally. Hog products undeniably are cheap and they are within the reach at current prices of a larger number of consumers than ordinarily, though the healthful general business conditions of this country and of Europe, thus making their taking steadily of a brisk order and forcing the distributors to resupplying. The desirable cuts of meats are taking up beyond their current productions and their accumulations fall away steadily, while the stock of lard over the world, however more important they showed by the last monthly statement, but more particularly at the Western markets, are not a bearish feature at current prices, while they would quickly reach a less important quantity under only normal features, particularly with the supplies of hogs continuing of their present moderate order. These swine supplies may enlarge next month, but it is hardly probable that they will be materially greater this side of that time, while through next month there had ought to be enough extra cash demand to work against any possible addition to the supplies of hogs at marketable points, besides in that period the outside speculative holdings of September will have been protected. There is no question but that the current hog supplies are very desirable, that their product of lard is larger than at this time last year, and that they are wanted by the packers rather urgently, and which holds their prices better than would be the case otherwise, although there has been some decline in their values latterly. But the packers have got to get their money out of the products, and they are believers in that the prices of all hog products must straighten out better soon under the well recognized wants of consumers in every direction, while when the outside speculators let go their loads at any time the packers promptly take them up. The packers got liberal lines of stuff in the previous week, and which have since shown them fair profits, while on the whole the workings of the market have been more to their advantage for several weeks than for some time previously. There has been this week, in connection with the moderately improved export demands, a fairly active home distribution of general sup-

plies, with no interruption whatever to the for some time rather satisfactory demands from the South. The New York market has had more of a business in steam lard on English account and a fairly active run of trading in refined lard for the Continent. There has also been taken here a fair quantity of bellies and city lard for the United Kingdom and Continental market. The local trade in hams and shoulders has come up a little again this week and is now rather active, while a firm line of prices is made on both. The compound lard buyers are beginning to quicken their orders, but this business is not likely to be especially active at once; on account of the large sales ahead of delivery two or three weeks since, and which will keep the refiners busy for awhile yet. The Cuban demands for pork, meats and lard are not up to expectations, but they are steady of a moderate order.

Beef hams are a trifle more in favor of buyers, although not plenty; car lots at \$27.00@27.50.

BEEF.—There has been a moderate trade with England in city extra India mess, in tcs., with \$13.50 quoted; barreled lots are taken up moderately; mess at \$8.50@9.00, packet at \$9.00@9.50, family at \$9.50@10.00.

Canned meats are more freely wanted, while at steady prices: 1-lb. cans at \$1.15, 2-lb. cans at \$2.10, 4-lb. cans at \$4.15, 6-lb. cans at \$6.85, 14-lb. cans at \$14.75 per dozen in cases.

Chicago shipments last week: 3,977 bbls. pork, 11,039,206 lbs. lard, 21,238,850 lbs. meats; corresponding week last year, 2,800 bbls. pork, 8,038,326 lbs. lard, 18,785,463 lbs. meats.

Exports from Atlantic ports last week: 4,605 bbls. pork, 14,678,863 lbs. lard, 20,203,455 lbs. meats; corresponding week last year, 4,493 bbls. pork, 9,908,008 lbs. lard, 17,934,697 lbs. meats.

The export business last week included 750 tcs. Western lard, 525 tcs. city lard, 300 boxes bellies and 175 tcs. bellies.

On Saturday (5) hog receipts West, 36,000; last year, 30,000. The products were more freely offered, and declined for the day 12c for pork, 5@7 points for lard and 7 points for ribs. In New York, Western steam lard, \$5.70; city do., \$5.30; compound lard, 5@5½c; refined lard, Continent, \$5.95, S. A., \$6.50; do. kegs, \$7.60. Of pork sales of 100 bbls. mess at \$9.00@9.75; city family at \$11.00@11.50; short clear at \$10.25@11.50. In city cut meats sales of 1,500 pickled shoulders at 6@6½c, 2,000 pickled hams at 10½@11c, 5,000 lbs. pickled bellies, 12 lbs. average, 6¼c. Hogs at 6½@7½c.

On Monday hog receipts West, 65,000; last year, 43,000. The products declined for the day of 5c for pork and 2 points for lard and ribs, with more hogs than expected. In New York Western steam lard, \$5.65; city do., \$5.30; refined lard, Continent, \$5.95, S. A., \$6.50, do. kegs, \$7.60. Compound lard, 5@5½c. Of pork sales of 200 bbls. mess at \$9.00@9.75; 75 bbls. city family at \$11.00@11.50; short clear at \$10.25@11.50. Hogs at 6½@7½c. In city cut meats sales of 500 pickled shoulders at 6c, 3,000 pickled hams at 10½@11c, 7,500 lbs. pickled bellies, 12 lbs. average, 6¼@6½c.

On Tuesday hog receipts West, 71,000; last year, 54,000. Opened weak on the larger receipts of hogs and liberal selling by Cudahy's brokers, with the Chicago Packing Company and the English packers the freest buyers, while the close showed declines for the day of 12c for pork, and 7@10 points for lard and ribs. In New York, Western steam lard, \$5.60; city do., \$5.25; compound lard, 5@5½c; refined lard, Continent, \$5.85; S. A., \$6.50; do. kegs, \$7.60. Of pork, sales of 250 bbls. mess at \$8.87½@9.62½, 50 bbls. city family at

\$11.00, short clear at \$10.25@11.50. Hogs at 6½@7¼. In city cut meats, sales of 2,000 pickled shoulders at 6@6¼c, 4,000 pickled hams at 10½@11c; pickled bellies, 12 lbs. average, 6¼c.

On Wednesday hog receipts West, 60,000; last year, 65,000. The products were the turn stronger early, advancing then 2 to 7 points with the more moderate receipts of hogs, but selling became a little more urgent and a reaction set in, with the close showing declines for the day of 2@7c for pork, 5@7 points for lard and 2 points for ribs. In New York, Western steam lard at \$5.60, city lard at \$5.25; refined lard, Continent, \$5.85; S. A., \$6.50; do. kegs, \$7.60. Of pork, sales of 300 bbls. mess at \$8.87½@9.50, 50 bbls. city family at \$11.25. Hogs at 6½@7¼c. In city cut meats sales of 1,000 pickled shoulders at 6c, 2,000 pickled hams at 10½@11c, 3,000 lbs. pickled bellies, 12 lbs. average, at 6¼c.

On Thursday hog receipts West, 46,000; last year, 48,000. The products showed liberal liquidation of lard and ribs, but there was a good deal of changing September contracts to January. Packers took up the offerings very well but were inclined to get them as cheap as possible. The declines for the day were 5 to 7½c on pork and 2@5 points on ribs and lard. In New York Western steam lard, \$5.55; refined, Continent, \$5.80. No other changes in prices.

On Friday the products opened rather easy and declined 2 to 7 points, followed by light changes. In New York Western steam lard, \$5.55; city do., \$5.15@5.20; refined lard, Continent, \$5.80; S. A., \$6.35; do. kegs, \$7.45. Of pork, sales of 150 bbls. mess at \$8.75@9.50; city family mess, \$10.75@11.00; compound lard, 5@5½c. In city cut meats sales of 1,250 pickled shoulders at 5½@6c, 1,800 pickled hams at 10½@11c, pickled bellies, 12 lbs. average, at 6¼c. Hogs, 6½@7¼c.

OLEO AND NEUTRAL LARD.

There is little to report this week about the oleo-oil market, business having been exceedingly light. Last week closed with light supplies of the article on hand in Rotterdam, and so far this week small sales have been made of the leading brands at 47 florins, the market ruling quiet, both for this article and for neutral lard.

Answers to Correspondents.

B. L. R. CO., LTD.—1. The percentage of impurity in calcium varies widely and can only approximately be given. From 3 to 5 per cent. in the commercial article would not be too much. Some samples, however, contain less than this and some a great deal more. This substance varies very much in the degree of purity. 2. The impurities consist of iron, alumina, calcium, magnesium and barium sulphates, and sometimes arsenic and lead. The common impurities, almost always associated with calcium chloride are common salt (sodium chloride) and magnesium chloride, from which salts it is separated with difficulty. 3. It would hardly pay to use the chemically pure article, in place of the commercial for refrigerating purposes unless the

former could be obtained much cheaper than usually sold. The chemically pure, costing about 20 cents per pound is consequently much more expensive than the commercial article at \$40 to \$50 per ton or less. We do not see how this would be profitable, unless, as previously stated, the pure calcium chloride could be purchased more nearly on a parity with the commercial. There would not seem to be so great an advantage in using the chemically pure over the ordinary article. 5. There are no simple means of ascertaining the purity of calcium chloride; you might apply several simple tests, each of which would be indicative of the absence or presence of some particular substance. For example, by adding a solution of barium chloride to a solution of calcium chloride, the presence of a white cloudiness or a white precipitate, shows that the calcium chloride contains some sulphate. By successive reagents applied to the solution of substance, one impurity after another may be detected, but there is no simple test which shows the purity or impurity

Exports of Provisions.

The exports of pork, bacon, hams and lard from the principal Atlantic seaboard, their destination, and a comparative summary for the week ending Aug. 5, 1899, is as follows:

To	Week ending Aug. 5, 1899.	Same Week, 1898.	Nov. 1, '98, to Aug. 5, '99.
PORK, BBLs.			
U. Kingdom...	1,237	2,497	72,125
Continent...	954	384	39,306
So. & Cen. Am.	280	35	18,104
W. Indies...	2,095	1,527	85,383
Br. No. Am.	71	20	10,014
Other countries	41	30	3,738
Total	4,605	4,493	228,670

HAMS AND BACON, LBS.			
U. Kingdom...	16,901,399	13,921,338	572,869,615
Continent...	2,577,508	3,783,334	122,683,140
So. & Cen. Am.	40,250	121,200	4,319,294
W. Indies...	365,800	108,825	10,394,038
Br. No. Am.	3,000	...	286,075
Other countries	15,500	...	642,725
Total	20,203,455	17,934,697	711,194,887

LARD, LBS.			
U. Kingdom...	6,909,779	2,902,023	233,734,975
Continent...	6,551,329	6,680,635	277,933,979
So. & Cen. Am.	417,225	242,350	19,173,834
W. Indies...	658,450	97,620	22,527,423
Br. No. Am.	...	620	218,442
Other countries	82,080	74,760	2,153,310
Total	14,678,863	9,998,008	555,741,963

Recapitulation of the week's reports.

From	Pork, Bbls.	Bacon and Hams, Lbs.	Lard, Lbs.
New York...	2,767	7,888,300	6,054,300
Boston...	1,058	6,964,500	2,876,805
Portland, Me.	100	125,475	...
Phila., Pa.	310	1,607,760	748,281
Balto., Md.	320	2,401,960	4,540,242
Norfolk...	...	...	...
Newport News	...	...	201,250
New Orleans	50	58,325	...
Montreal...	...	1,157,090	117,925
St. John, N.B.	...	...	139,880
Total	4,905	20,203,455	14,678,863

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY.

	Nov. 1, '98, to Aug. 5, '99.	Nov. 1, '97, to Aug. 5, '98.	Increase.
Pork, lb....	45,734,000	40,776,800	4,957,200
Hams, bcn, lb	711,194,887	738,932,532	...
Lard, lb....	555,741,963	523,363,452	32,378,511

Decrease hams and bacon, 27,737,645 lb.

Cudahy Packing Company Purchases Electrical Apparatus.

The first instalment of the long and eagerly sought for orders for electrical apparatus to be purchased by the Cudahy Packing Company for their new big plant at Kansas City, Kan., has been given to the Crocker-Wheeler Company, of New York, the order coming through the Chicago office of this concern. The order embraces the following apparatus:

One 350 k. w. dynamo, one 100 k. w. dynamo, two 50 h. p. motors, one 35 h. p. motor, one 30 h. p. motor, eight 25 h. p. motors, one 20 h. p. motor, five 15 h. p. motors, four 10 h. p. motors, one 7½ h. p. motor, seven 5 h. p. motors, and two 3 h. p. motors.

BULLOCK'S SALES.

Among the more important sales made by the Bullock Electric Manufacturing Com-

pany, of Cincinnati, Ohio, during July are the following:

Union Depot, Dayton, Ohio, two 50 k. w. engine type generators; Fuller Construction Company, New York City, four 50 k. w. engine type generators; Wilson Aluminum Company, Holcomb Rock, Va., one 60 k. w. belted generator; American Type Foundry Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, twenty-five slow speed motors for direct connection to type machines; D. E. Whiton Machine Company, New London, Ct., one 30 k. w. belted generator; U. S. Government, San Francisco, Cal., one 30 k. w. belted generator; Pullman Palace Car Company, St. Louis, Mo., one 12½ k. w. belted generator, one 25 k. w. engine type generator; "Daily Mail," London, Eng., two 50 h. p. printing press equipments, Bullock "Teaser Central" system; Aldrich Mining Company, Brilliant, Ala., one 30 k. w. belted generator; Missouri Lead and Zinc Company, Joplin, Mo., one 20 h. p. motor; Boston News Bureau, Boston, Mass., one 9 h. p. belted motor, 900 r. p. m.; Hanover Manufacturing Company, Bethlehem, Pa., one 10 h. p. belted motor; Southern Electric Company, St. Louis, Mo., one 12½ k. w. belted generator; Vulcan Metal Refinery Company, Sewaren, N. J., one 17½ k. w. belted generator.

American Foods in Germany.

Washington, Aug. 7.—Agents of the U. S. Agricultural Department who are in Germany report renewed efforts on the part of agitators who are using their influence to diminish to the minimum the importing of American food products into that country. These reports are not made public, but they imply that greater activity will be made to secure from the Reichstag a law providing for a German inspection of all American meats, which shall be so rigid as to entirely ignore the certificate of American inspection. The agitation is conducted chiefly by the Agrarians, and the press is also active in creating public sentiment against American food.

Special attention is given to our beef, and liberal use is made of the testimony taken before the War Investigating Committee and the Beef Court of Inquiry. This agitation in itself has had the effect of reducing German consumption of our meat products, but the officials here are not especially apprehensive of legislation.

Aimed at American Beef.

Washington, Aug. 7.—Official letters received here from representatives of the United States in Germany bring many details concerning the recent action, in that country, looking to the exclusion from the German markets of beef, slaughtered in Belgium, leaving little room for doubt that this is done for the purpose of preventing the indirect introduction of an American product. The letters state that proclamations have been issued by the authorities of the Prussian provinces of Aachen, Dusseldorf, Asnabruck, Luneburg, Schleswig, Oldenburg and Mecklenburg and by the Ministry of Alsace-Lorraine against the admission of beef slaughtered in Belgium. These subdivisions of territory cover the entire Belgian frontier of Germany and render it impracticable to introduce any Belgian beef into the empire.

While the central government of Germany takes no official action in the premises, it is pointed out here that the course of the subordinate governments is inspired from Berlin, and some of the proclamations set forth that the action is taken at the instance of the imperial Chancellor. Others proclaim that the reason for the step is the fear of introducing Texas fever through the American beef cattle slaughtered in Belgium. The exclusion orders went into effect on July 15.

HATELY BROTHERS,

169 Jackson Street, Chicago.

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PROVISIONS, GRAIN, TALLOW, OIL AND FEEDSTUFFS.

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Refined Paraffine Wax

In every household. It is clean, tasteless and odorless—air, water and acid proof. Get a pound cake of it with a list of its many uses from your druggist or grocer. Sold everywhere. Made by STANDARD OIL CO.

Stocks of Provisions in South Omaha, on July 31, 1899.

	July 31, 1899.	July 30, 1898.
Mess pork, bbls.....	1,191	320
Other kinds barreled pork.....	1,664	4,216
P. S. lard "contract," tes.....	3,229	1,893
Other kinds lard, tes.....	961	757
S. R. middles, lb.....	7,051,070	7,503,186
S. C. middles, lb.....	2,195,816	1,629,876
Extra S. C. middles, lb.....	7,192,467	4,264,559
L. C. middles, lb.....	200,137	162,311
D. S. shoulders, lb.....	977,049	1,565,528
S. P. shoulders, lb.....	1,958,283	1,573,314
S. P. hams, lb.....	13,213,232	13,130,836
D. S. bellies, lb.....	2,588,282	3,016,037
S. P. bellies, lb.....	4,858,301	2,332,300
S. P. Cal. or picnic hams, lb.....	3,016,958	3,055,798
S. P. skinned hams, lb.....	2,567,547	1,581,308
Other cut meats, lb.....	5,562,198	3,512,960

LIVE HOGS.

	July, 1899.	July, 1898.
Received	209,319	183,488
Shipped	11,320	42,559
Driven out	198,114	140,932

Average weight of hogs received July, 1899, 248 lb; July 1898, 263 lb.

A CREDIT CHANGE.

A. C. Fish, Swift and Company's New York credit man, has resigned his connection with the company. His resignation was sent in to take effect last Saturday. The severing of this connection is due to Mr. Fish's personal plans for the future. He came here from the company's head office in Chicago, to succeed Mr. Parker, who went to the credit department of the National City Bank of New York. Mr. Fish has had a successful career in the metropolis. George E. Roth succeeds him. Mr. Roth has been connected with Swift and Company's Credit Department in Chicago for several years. He will find the East a good field for his best business energies and keenest Western experience.

S. & S. SUSTAINED.

The Arbitration Committee, which has been considering the trouble between the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Packing Company and the men who recently quit work because of a grievance against the management, have reached a decision sustaining the company. The committee voted unanimously, in the case of the butchers who quit, to sustain the company, but requested the company to exercise leniency toward the men and to reinstate some of them if possible. This, however, is left to the discretion of the company.

As to the tallow trimmers, the committee also voted to sustain the company, but recommended that such of the tallow trimmers as the company could consistently reinstate be taken back.

Increase in Butter Export.

The present season stands out in very strong contrast with last year's butter exports. The shipments for the past month (July) alone amounted to 20,807 packages, or more than eight times the clearances for July, 1898, the bulk of this large business having been done in the last half of the month. The total exports of butter to Europe from May 1 to August 5 this year have been 44,320 packages, as against 26,341 packages for the same time last year. The shipments in the week ending Saturday last were the heaviest of any previous week this season, over 12,000 packages being cleared. The clearances for European ports in the week before amounted to 10,800 packages. The distribution of the shipments during the week ending August 5 was as follows: 3,361 packages on steamer Britannic for Liverpool, 3,000 of which were in refrigerator; 6,995 packages to Liverpool on steamer Etruria, all in refrigerator; 1,040 packages to London on steamer Manitou, and 418 packages to Baltic ports on steamer Norge, a total of 12,137 packages. The indications are that the present week's exports to Europe from New York will be almost as large as last week's.

Strange Disease from Foreign Hides.

A despatch from Ashland, Wis., states that an Italian laborer at the Shaw tannery in Mellen, was brought to the former town suffering from an unusual malady, from which doctors say there is no hope of recovery. His disease is a common one in Asiatic countries, but rarely occurs here. At the Shaw tannery hides imported direct from China are being used, and the disease was contracted in handling them. In Europe and Asia it is called "wool storer's" disease, and is prevalent among men handling cattle.

It is a microscopic germ that enters the skin and continues through the whole system. The poison itself is called "anthrox," and is confined in its earlier stages of development to the cuticle. It is of a burning nature. This is the sixth case that has been brought here, the disease being contracted in each instance from handling these foreign hides.

The Hammond Co. and Kansas City.

In regard to the reports that the Hammond Packing Company, of Hammond, Ind., were to erect a plant in Kansas City, we are in a position to state that the company is not contemplating a plant at that place at the present time.

It is announced that another step has been taken in the planting of a Sunlight soap factory at Toronto, Ont. A charter has been issued incorporating a local company with power to acquire the business now carried on in Toronto and throughout the Dominion by the Lever Bros., owners of Sunlight soap. The local will be a branch of the parent company, the incorporators of which are: Messrs. Alfred Robinson, manager; Wm. P. Robinson, advertising manager; John Mackay, accountant; S. A. Marvin, office manager, and Z. A. Lash, barrister, all of Toronto, and the share capital is fixed at \$1,000,000.

BENTLEY & GERWIG, Limited,

Pioneer Twine Mills.

TWINE AND CORDAGE

of all kinds for Packers and Sausagemakers.
69 WEST WASHINGTON ST., CHICAGO.

* Last week six girls employed in the sausage department at the Swift packinghouse at Kansas City were overcome by the fumes of a bursted ammonia pipe and would have perished but for the timely efforts of "Doc" Johnson, chief watchman at the plant, who made three trips into the room where the girls were and dragged them to a place of safety.

* Fire, caused by an explosion of dust at the Armour & Co.'s fertilizer warehouse in the heart of the stockyards district, Chicago, caused a loss to building and contents of \$10,600, fully covered by insurance.

* General Manger Daniel Cameron, of the Cudahy Packing Company, states that it has been decided to add a soap factory to the new plant at Kansas City that will employ about 200 persons.

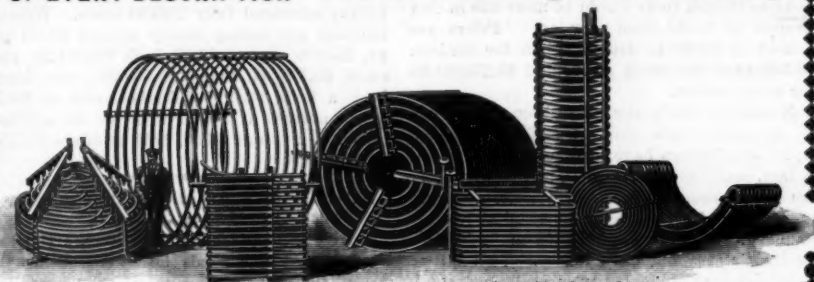
The Eureka Soap Company, of Cincinnati, have purchased a plot from Luskey Bros., on Spring Grove street, of that city, and will build a six-story soap factory thereon.

Among the new Illinois corporations is that of the Continental Cotton Oil Company, of Nashville, Tenn., with a capital of \$50,000.

—The Rochester (N. Y.) Cold Storage Company has been incorporated with a capital of \$15,000. The directors are: Samuel R. Mott, Jr., Albert A. Reeves and Horace McGuire, of Rochester.

Read The National Provisioner.

PIPE COILS AND BENDS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION For Heating and Cooling.



The Whitlock Coil Pipe Co.,

Main Office and Works: ELMWOOD, CONN.
Telegraph Address, Hartford.

109 LIBERTY STREET, NEW YORK.
8 OLIVER STREET, BOSTON.

The
World's
Finest
Lard

AND



Just What the Name Implies.

PUT UP IN ALL SIZES OF TINS AND WOODEN PACKAGES.

CHICAGO

WESTERN OFFICE OF
THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER,
RIALTO BUILDING.

Chicago Live Stock Review.

CATTLE.—A volume of cattle about same as was here for the previous week has proven unusually agreeable to the market and the week has seen prices for practically all classes of beef steers go to the high point of the year. The advance was very marked on middle days of the week when prime 1,200 to 1,500 lb steers sold at \$6@6.20 and the bulk of styles that a week ago were quoted at \$5@5.60, selling at \$5.25@5.80 and the percentage of fully ripe, corn fed steers indicating that the appreciation may have come to stay indefinitely, this percentage not being large and demand from sea-board and export buyers being very good for the season of the year.

The first range steers of this season arrived here on Monday and, after this week, they will form a regular feature of the market until late in the fall. This first shipment was from South Dakota, the cattle were in fair condition and sold at \$4.90 for all but one load of extra nice quality that went at \$5.25. There is no report as yet on how they killed out, which will have some bearing on the establishment of the regular market for range steers, and these in turn will influence the market for all natives below a fully ripe kind to a greater or less extent. Comment of commission men who looked the cattle over is to the effect that they needed a month to six weeks yet on the grass of the range. Owners of unfinished natives should go slow until it is known where, in the price schedule, these westerns are going to land.

There is a little more activity in the stocker and feeder trade than had been noted for some time. It is not noted that prices are any higher, but there has been demand sufficient to fairly clean up supplies as they come and it looks as though there would be more life in this branch of trade from now on. Prices are quoted at \$4.40 to around \$4.75 for feeders, \$3.50@4.25 for stock steers and \$3.25@3.80 for stock heifers.

Native butcher's stock has been helped out by the steer trade and prices for all useful styles of offerings have held to a firm basis—in fact, really attractive cows, heifers and bulls are selling some higher than a week ago, frequent sales of heifers being reported above the \$5 mark. Canning grades have not sold better than steady but quite active. Veal calves were higher early in the week, selling around \$7 for extra choice, but have settled back about 25 cents.

Supply of Texas cattle has been very light and market good for all kinds.

HOGS.—The last nine months has not seen a more uneven and unsatisfactory condition of the hog trade than now prevails. Supplies show an increasing tendency and will reach around 20,000 above figures for the previous week, but as is always the case at this season the quality is not good and buyers very severe in discrimination. Demand is not as urgent as a short time ago, and it looks much as though local slaughterers had set their heads for a lower level of prices. Probably twenty-five per cent. of the supplies are of the solid quality and weight that is demanded for the shipper, butcher and bacon trade and this small percentage sells comparatively well, but fully seventy-five per cent. of the arrivals lack this quality and have, from day to day, been selling at a purely catch-as-catch-can basis. It has not been uncommon to see pretty decent droves of about same weight show 15@20 cents difference in the sale prices—and the seller simply could not help himself. The range of prices is the widest seen in a year, heavy packing sows going begging at around \$4.20@4.25, while a prime heavy bunch would sell almost any day of the week at around \$4.60 and choice light up to \$4.85 and around there. More hogs have sold between \$4.40@4.60 than at any other range during the week, but most any day you might find a spot where a salesman unloaded a heavy lot at around \$4.60 and within fifteen minutes would find the same salesman plugging along at \$4.40 bid for a lot of the same kind.

There is absolutely nothing in sight to indicate a settlement of the market to a healthy basis and all operations should be governed by the wide range of prices here. Rough throw-outs are almost unsalable.

SHEEP.—The sheep trade is in much better tone than at this time a year ago. Supplies have been lighter and demand in more satisfactory condition. Mature sheep that have been at all attractive to either the killer or the feeder trade have been selling quite readily and prices are strong to around a dime higher for the week. Lambs have made the most notable improvement, all attractive qualities having advanced fully 25@30 cents. Western muttons are selling mostly around \$3.90 and \$4, feeders around \$3.75, bulk \$4@4.25, good ewes, \$3.75@4, bucks \$2.50@3; best lambs here, a large string of Idaho's, sold at \$6.50, prime natives at \$6.50, with an unconfirmed report of a top at \$6.60, bulk of lambs \$5.75@6.25.

Subscribe to The National Provisioner.

Only 4,382 car loads of live stock arrived at the Chicago stockyards last week, being the second smallest week's total of the year. The fact that farmers have been very busy with farm work curtailed receipts somewhat. The previous week 4,782 cars were received, and a year ago 4,512.

CHICAGO RANGE OF PRICES.

SATURDAY, AUG. 5.

PORK—(Per barrel)—				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September.....	8.57½	8.62½	8.50	8.50
October.....	8.62½	8.65	8.55	8.55
December.....	8.65	8.65	8.60	8.60
January.....	9.70	9.75	9.70	9.70

LARD—(Per 100 lb)—				
September.....	5.45	5.45	5.37½	5.40
October.....	5.50	5.50	5.45	5.45
December.....	5.55	5.55	5.50	5.52½
January.....	5.60	5.62½	5.60	5.60

RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
September.....	5.15	5.15	5.07½	5.10
October.....	5.20	5.20	5.12½	5.15
January.....	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00

MONDAY, AUG. 7.

PORK—(Per barrel)—				
September.....	8.42½	8.50	8.42½	8.47½
October.....	8.47½	8.55	8.47½	8.52½
December.....	8.60	8.60	8.55	8.57½

LARD—(Per 100 lb)—				
September.....	5.37½	5.40	5.35	5.37½
October.....	5.45	5.45	5.42½	5.42½
December.....	5.50	5.50	5.47½	5.47½

RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
September.....	5.07½	5.10	5.07½	5.10
October.....	5.12½	5.15	5.12½	5.15

TUESDAY, AUG. 8.

PORK—(Per barrel)—				
September.....	8.40	8.40	8.27½	8.35
October.....	8.45	8.15	8.35	8.40

LARD—(Per 100 lb)—				
September.....	5.30	5.32½	5.25	5.27½
October.....	5.40	5.40	5.30	5.32½

RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
September.....	5.07½	5.10	5.00	5.02½
October.....	5.10	5.10	5.05	5.07½

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 9.

PORK—(Per barrel)—				
September.....	8.35	8.45	8.25	8.27½
October.....	8.40	8.50	8.32½	8.32½
January.....	9.50	9.55	9.42½	9.42½

LARD—(Per 100 lb)—				
September.....	5.27½	5.30	5.20	5.22½
October.....	5.32½	5.37½	5.25	5.25
January.....	5.45	5.47½	5.42½	5.42½

RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
September.....	5.02½	5.10	5.00	5.02½
October.....	5.07½	5.12½	5.05	5.05
January.....	4.90	4.95	4.87½	4.87½

THURSDAY, AUG. 10.

PORK—(Per barrel)—				
September.....	8.27½	8.27½	8.20	8.20
October.....	8.30	8.30	8.25	8.25

LARD—(Per 100 lb)—				
September.....	5.20	5.22½	5.17½	5.17½
October.....	5.27½	5.27½	5.22½	5.22½

RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
September.....	5.00	5.02½	4.95	4.95
October.....	5.05	5.05	5.00	5.00

FRIDAY, AUG. 11.

PORK—(Per barrel)—				
September.....	8.22½	8.27½	8.15	8.25
October.....	8.27½	8.32½	8.20	8.30

LARD—(Per 100 lb)—				
September.....	5.17½	5.25	5.15	5.25
October.....	5.25	5.27½	5.20	5.27½

RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
September.....	4.97½	5.00	4.92½	5.00
October.....	5.02½	5.05	4.95	5.05

The hogs received at the stockyards last week averaged 241 lbs., against 236 lbs. the previous week, 235 lbs. a month ago, 235 lbs. a year ago, 242 lbs. two years ago, 251 lbs. three years ago, and 230 lbs. four years ago.

Read The National Provisioner.

"THE DAYS OF TIGHT BELTS ARE OVER"

CLING-SURFACE

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ALL BELTS WILL TRANSMIT GREATER POWER AND RUN PERMANENTLY LIKE THIS WITH POSITIVELY NO SLIPPING NO HOT BOXES NO TAKING UP NECESSARY.

BELTS ARE SOFT, PLIABLE AND ABSOLUTELY WATER-PROOF WHEN FILLED WITH

CLING-SURFACE.

SEND TO US FOR TESTS BY PROF. CARPENTER OF CORNELL UNIVERSITY.

CLING-SURFACE MFG. CO. 190-196 VIRGINIA ST. BUFFALO, N.Y.

BOSTON BRANCH, 170 SUMMER STREET



Chicago Provision Market.

Provisions are vacillating between the bullish cash situation and the fears as to yellow fever. Traders had their calculations for higher prices upset by the yellow fever outbreak at Hampton, Va.; it was not serious, however, and was confined to the Soldiers' Home, but it started in a flood of selling that depressed pork nearly \$1 a barrel, lard 25 cents, and short ribs 30 cents per 100 lbs., most of which loss was recovered by the last of last week, pork showing a loss of only 2½c., lard 2½c., and short ribs 7½c. from the previous week's finish. The only thing that operators friendly to the bull side of the market fear is a yellow fever scare in the South; without it they expect higher prices. Shipments out of Chicago keep ahead of last year's; so do exports. Hams and shoulders have declined very little with the severe break in pork, lard and ribs. Hogs have advanced much faster than the product, then the exceptional prices of the yards, almost 5c. for the top grades one day last week, have not increased the receipts as expected. 5c. hogs, 5c. short ribs, 8.50 pork and 28c. corn are acknowledged incongruities. At these figures hogs are pretty nearly 25c. too high for the product; it is not conceivable that this disparity can last forever. The small hog receipts are pretty certainly largely due to the demands upon the farmer of his wheat and oat harvest. The prospect and the bumper corn crop has had some influence in the provision pit. It has not been an easy provision market for anybody, and the considerations are very conflicting.

HARTOG & FESEL, ROTTERDAM. HENDRIK HARTOG, HAMBURG.

JOHN H. HARTOG & CO.
Exporters of
PROVISIONS AND COTTONSEED OIL.
OLEO AND NEUTRAL A SPECIALTY.
894-896 Royal Ins. Bdg., CHICAGO.

Cold Storage and Packinghouse Supplies.

Look at those dirty rusty walls.
Why don't you clean them with a coat of our Standard White Water Paint?
It's cheap,
But good.
If you don't believe it, we'll send a sample free.

Write us for Special Enamels,
Insulating Papers,
Roofing,
Mineral Wool, or
Anything used about your Plant.
Insulation our specialty. We have had experience, and know about it.

THE NATIONAL SUPPLY CO.,
54 John St., New York, N. Y.

THE CUMMER DRYERS.

DRY MECHANICALLY ALL FERTILIZERS

It is a direct heat system.

NO STEAM.

NO ODORS.

THE F. D. CUMMER & SON CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

Chicago Board of Trade Notes.

George Gooch, one of the best known brokers of the provision pit, in which he conducts the provision business of Counselman & Day, fears that his eldest son has been lost in the Klondike. When last heard from, about a year ago, young Gooch was on the Peel river, where an epidemic of scurvy was raging. The National Provisioner sincerely hopes Mr. Gooch's fears are groundless.

Exports of hog products last week: Pork, 3,970 barrels; lard, 16,632,000 lbs.; meats, 35,824 boxes. Last year they were: Pork, 3,120 barrels; lard, 7,657,000 lbs.; meats, 20,164 boxes.

George W. Hunt, formerly of the firm of Sterling & Hunt, has formed a connection with Finley, Barrell & Co., to take charge of their business on the exchange floor. Mr. Hunt is one of the best known men in the provision pit.

Hogs are the highest since August, 1895. Trading in January products has started, and is on the basis of about \$3.70 for hogs. To show how January product and the price of hogs has ranged in the past fifteen years, the following table is given:

Year.	HOGS PER 100 POUNDS.
1885	\$4.00@5.05
1886	3.30@4.50
1887	3.75@5.15
1888	3.80@6.00
1889	4.60@5.35
1890	3.40@4.00
1891	3.20@3.85
1892	3.70@4.75
1893	6.50@8.40
1894	4.90@5.65
1895	3.70@4.80
1896	3.35@4.45
1897	3.00@3.60
1898	3.35@4.00
1899	3.30@4.05

Year.	MESS PORK PER BARREL.
1885	\$11.30 @12.45
1886	9.95 @11.05
1887	11.60 @12.60
1888	13.75 @15.37½
1889	11.50 @13.37½
1890	9.10 @10.00
1891	9.50 @10.75
1892	10.37½@11.87½
1893	16.25 @19.87½
1894	12.52½@13.67½
1895	9.42½@11.75
1896	8.62½@10.85
1897	7.55 @8.00
1898	9.00 @10.00
1899	9.70 @10.45

Year.	LARD PER 100 POUNDS.
1885	\$ 6.67½@7.00
1886	6.00 @ 6.17½
1887	6.30 @ 6.62½
1888	7.25 @ 7.87½
1889	6.75 @ 7.55
1890	5.77½@ 5.97½
1891	5.65 @ 6.00

WAXED PAPER

is the best & cheapest thing you can use to wrap up

SMOKED & PLAIN MEAT

Odorless, Tasteless, & Grease Proof. Made in White, Colored & Manila, in a variety of thicknesses. Send for samples and prices.

The Sparks Manufacturing Co.,
Hamburg, New Jersey.

Chicago Office, Marquette Building; St. Louis Office, 413 North Second St.; New York Office, 105 Hudson St.; Boston Office, 77 Bedford St.

1892	6.05 @ 6.50
1893	10.50 @ 11.80
1894	7.50 @ 8.37½
1895	6.30 @ 6.95
1896	5.27½@ 5.85
1897	3.80 @ 4.05
1898	4.62½@ 4.87½
1899	5.45 @ 5.77½

S. R. SIDES PER 100 POUNDS.

Year.	S. R. SIDES PER 100 POUNDS.
1885	\$5.70 @ \$ 6.30
1886	4.95 @ 5.42½
1887	5.85 @ 6.37½
1888	7.37½@ 7.85
1889	6.05 @ 7.00
1890	4.50 @ 4.95
1891	4.50 @ 5.25
1892	5.10 @ 5.90
1893	8.75 @ 10.55
1894	6.45 @ 7.05
1895	4.95 @ 5.95
1896	4.25 @ 5.35
1897	3.60 @ 4.27½
1898	4.40 @ 5.10
1899	4.65 @ 5.25

* The United States annual export to San Domingo, in addition to other food supplies, is 1,148,200 lbs. of meat products.

North American Trust Company

NEW YORK, 100 BROADWAY.
London, 95 Gresham Street.

Capital Paid In.....\$1,000,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits. 500,000

ALLOWS interest on deposits.
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NEW YORK & PORTO RICO STEAMSHIP COMPANY,

(Under Government Mail Contract.)

Three Sailings Every Month

BETWEEN
NEW YORK AND SAN JUAN, ARECIBU, MAYAGUEZ, AND PONCE, PORTO RICO.

This is the only line of steamers taking freight from this country to the island of Porto Rico.

MILLER, BULL & KNOWLTON, Agents,
Hudson Building, 33 Broadway, New York.

Chicago Markets

LARDS.

Choice, prime steam	5.20	a	...
Prime steam	5.17½	a	...
Neutral	5.05	a	...
Compound	4.95	a	5

STEARINES.

Oleo-stearines	7½	a	...
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OILS.

Lard oil, Extra	30	a	40
Lard oil, Extra, No. 1	35	a	...
Lard oil, No. 1	29	a	30
Lard oil, No. 2	27	a	...
Oleo oil, "Extra"	5½	a	...
Neatsfoot oil, Pure	45	a	...
Neatsfoot oil, Extra	35	a	...
Neatsfoot oil, No. 1	28	a	...
Tallow oil	42	a	...

TALLOW.

Packers' Prime	5	a	...
No. 2	4	a	4%
Edible tallow	5½	a	...

GREASES.

Brown	3½	a	...
Yellow	3½	a	...
White, A	3½	a	...
White, B	3½	a	...
Bone	4	a	...

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Rough shop fat	1½	a	1½
Inferior or black fat	1½	a	2
Suet	1½	a	3
Shop Bones, per 100 lbs.			30

COTTONSEED OIL.

P. S. Y., in tanks	25	a	25½
Crude, in tanks	22	a	...
Butter oil, barrels	30½	a	32

FERTILIZER MARKET.

Dried blood, per unit	1.80		
Hoof meal, per unit	1.52½		
Concent. tankage, 15 to 18 p. c. unit	1.56		
Unground t'k'g. 10 to 11 p. c. per ton	16.50		
Unground t'k'g. 9 and 20 p. c. per ton	15.50		
Unground t'k'g. 8 and 20 p. c. per ton	14.00		
Unground t'k'g. 6 & 35 p. c. per ton	12.50		
Ground raw bones	23.00	a	24.00
Ground steamed bones	20.00	a	21.00

HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

Horns No. 1	\$190 a \$205	per ton 65-70 lbs. av
Horns	\$20.00 to \$22.00	per ton
Round Shin Bones	\$32.50 to \$37.50	per ton
Flat Shin Bones	\$41.00 to \$42.00	per ton
Thigh Bones	\$100	per ton, 90-100 lbs. av

PACKERS' SUNDRIES.

Pork loins	8	a	8½
Pocket pieces	4½	a	4½
Spare ribs	4	a	4½
Trimnings	4½	a	4½
Boston butts	6	a	6½
Cheek meat	3	a	3½

CURING MATERIALS.

Pure open kettle sugar	4½	a	...
White, clarified sugar	5½	a	...
Plantation, granulated sugar	5½	a	...

COOPERAGE.

Barrels	87½	a	90
Lard tierces	1.00	a	...



Chicago Live Stock Notes.

Receipts of live stock at Chicago last week were: Cattle, 45,007; hogs, 109,208; sheep, 68,887; against 44,517 cattle, 143,375 hogs, 54,760 sheep the previous week; 42,167 cattle, 129,855 hogs, 54,444 sheep the corresponding week of 1898; 57,994 cattle, 174,075 hogs, 71,163 sheep the corresponding week of 1897.

Shipments last week were: Cattle, 13,868; hogs, 33,408; sheep, 7,054; against 13,266 cattle, 34,064 hogs, 4,054 sheep the previous week; 15,925 cattle, 27,846 hogs, 3,830 sheep the corresponding week of 1898; 20,372 cattle, 39,181 hogs, 11,013 sheep the corresponding week of 1897.

Of the 84,200 hogs slaughtered at Chicago last week Armour packed 17,800; Anglo-American, 8,100; Boyd & Lunham, 1,700; Continental, 3,700; Hammond, 3,500; International, 4,100; Lipton, 4,100; Morris, 5,800; Swift, 22,100; Vile & Robbins, 7,000; and butchers, 6,300. The Chicago Packing Company was out all week, in fact they have been out for over two weeks. Hogs packed the previous week, 118,900, and a year ago, 111,700.

Eleven markets received 325,300 hogs last week, against 386,000 the previous week, 372,100 a year ago, and 423,200 two years ago. Compared with a year ago Chicago decreased 20,600; Kansas City, 22,700; and Omaha, 9,700. St. Louis increased 500.

Mr. Rogers Joins Swifts.

Mr. H. A. Rogers, who has been connected with the Jacob Dold Packing Company, of Kansas City, Mo., for the past twelve years as treasurer of the company and manager of the office and sales department, resigned his position on June 1, and accepted a position as manager of the Swift Fertilizer Works, Atlanta, Ga., at which point Messrs. Swift and Company have entered into the commercial fertilizer business. Early in the summer they purchased the large chemical and fertilizer plant of O. A. Smith & Co., and they are now doubling the capacity of the works by the erection of two immense additions to the plant. The property covers twenty-six acres, and will be one of the most complete fertilizer plants in the country. It has a large railroad frontage on the lines of the W. & A. N., C. & St. L., and Southern R. R.

Friday's Closings.

TALLOW.—Bidding on city in hhds. seems to halt at 49-16c; at that price the shippers and perhaps the Western trade would buy; at 1-16c above that, or at 4½c, the melters have concluded to sell, and which is ½c under their asking price early in the week. There were refusals given on fully 600 hhds. city, for near future deliveries, at 4½c. For city in tcs. 5c rather generally asked and 4½c bid, while 300 tcs. were obtained at 4½c. The contract deliveries for the week of about 200 hhds. city are understood to have gone in at 4½c; that price was certainly the last reported sale.

OLEO-STEARINE is less urgently wanted as the compound lard trading has fallen off, and the refiners are fairly well provided with it as against completion of old orders for the compound. However, as the pressers are well sold up through August they can afford at present to be as indifferent as buyers. We hear of no city offered at 7½c, and perhaps there is no demand at the moment at that price, while some out of town is offered at 7½c, without finding buyers.

COTTONSEED OIL.—It has been expected for some time that the cotton crop would be in a general way about two weeks late, and there has been no effect upon the market this week from the report from official sources which further confirmed this. The situation is simply this, that the stocks of old oil are so moderate that the market could take care of itself, with the probabilities that they will all be used up by the time new crop oil is received at all freely, but that it is doubtful if a particularly firm market is desired on the eve of a new season. There is no change in the general position of affairs, prices or demands, from that indicated in our review.

August Ottke has established a tannery at Spokane, Wash., for treating some of the hides and pelts which are produced in such large quantities in that section of the country. He has already turned out some of the finest leather ever shown in Spokane. Only the finer grades of leather are being tanned now, and are used for lacing for machinery.

WHAT IS PERPETUAL MOTION?

We heard of something the other day that approached it.

Drop a cent in the slot and out comes a clove.

Drop the clove in the slot under

your nose and out comes a scent.

Don't drop a dime in any slot and expect to get a dollar's worth of goods in return.

When you drop a dollar in the slot

with us, we guarantee you 100 cents worth of results.

WEST CARROLLTON

PARCHMENT COMPANY,
West Carrollton, O.

Davies Warehouse & Supply Co.,
Chicago, selling agents.

KANSAS CITY.

Live Stock Review.

Kansas City, August 9, 1899.

The receipts for past week, with comparisons, as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Kansas City	33,674	34,938	14,756
Same week, 1898..	32,845	56,980	18,746
Same week, 1897..	47,483	79,075	16,720
Same week, 1896..	32,995	29,603	14,266
Chicago	44,800	108,300	70,900
Kansas City	33,700	34,900	14,800
Omaha	12,500	32,600	10,500
St. Louis	14,400	27,000	11,500
St. Joseph	5,300	27,200	5,100

Total this week..	110,700	230,000	112,800
Previous week...	101,900	277,000	110,100
Same week, 1898.	103,300	255,000	100,900

Kansas City packers' slaughter:

Armour Pkg. Co...	8,872	9,486	3,870
Swift and Company	4,432	10,251	2,762
Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co...	4,696	1,619	926
Jacob Dold Packing Co.	953	4,082	85
Geo. Fowler, Son & Co.	138	4,774	....
Butchers	748	....	....

Total past week..	19,839	30,359	7,706
Previous week...	17,846	33,493	13,406
Same week, 1898.	17,174	52,714	10,317

CATTLE.—Last week closed with the live stock market in a great deal better shape and stronger prices than for the first three days of the week. Though the week's receipts of cattle were large, still the amount of prime beef cattle very small indeed, and some of the best grades sold as high as \$5.85 per 100 lbs. Quite a number of cattle changed hands at from \$5.50 to \$5.65, and even the commoner grades of beef cattle sold from \$5 to \$5.50. Native cows and heifers were very scarce; in fact, not quite enough to make a good market. Native cows, of 1,225 lbs. average, sold as high as \$4.25. Some 20 carloads of heifers ranged at from \$5 to \$5.25 per 100 lbs. A few bulls of 1,600 lbs. average sold at \$4, but the popular price still \$3.40, at which price the bulk of them were sold. The range cattle in very fair supply, but the proportion of well-finished cattle small to the receipts. Some Western steers, 1,120 lbs. average, sold as high as \$5.10. Western cows, 580 lbs. average, \$3.75. Western heifers, 615 lbs. average, at \$3.40. Western range fed Texas steers went at \$4.80 per 100 lbs. The Quarantine Division was fairly well supplied, but the quality was not up to the standard. The best of the steers, 1,135 lbs. average, selling \$4.80. Quarantine cows, 837 lbs. average, sold as high as \$3.40, but the most popular prices from \$3 to \$3.10, at which price the larger bulk were taken. Some Texas heifers, 654 lbs. average, sold at \$3.60. Bulls, 1,080 lbs. average, at \$3. The fat cattle shipments to the seaboard: 63 going to New York, 14 to

Philadelphia. Total, 77 cars for the week. The stocker and feeder market was brisk on all lines of good cattle. The poorer grades, however, were off from 5c to 10c towards the close of the week to effect sales. Shipments to the country for the week, 281 cars, containing 10,233 head, against 138 cars containing 5,039 for the previous week, against 291 cars containing 9,207 for the corresponding week one year ago. Mr. Cuthbert Powell, in a very interesting article contributed to the "Ohio Farmer," has written on the cattle question of the United States, in fact, giving a casual notice to even the Mexican trade. It is well worth the reading. He sums up the cattle situation in regard to shortage as follows: That he estimates the New England and Corn Feeding States gained this year 6,768 head of steers, but taking the group of States, the Northwestern, the Pacific, the Southern, the Middle Atlantic and the Range country he estimates that the loss in steers is 1,271,150 head.

The present week's receipts on Monday 7,613, on Tuesday 8,731, on Wednesday 10,575. For the amount of cattle the prime beef steers very small indeed. The best offered 1,400 lbs. average sold at \$5.75. The other better class of such ranging as usual from \$5 to \$5.50. Native cows and heifers are again scarce. Some cows 1,000 lbs. average, sold at \$4.25. Quite a number of heifers, about 800 lbs. average, changed hands at \$5. A few fancy bulls, again of 1,400 lbs. average, sold at \$4, but the bulk of them at the usual popular prices, \$3.30 to \$3.40. Western cattle in fair supply, but very few of what may be called choice animals in such. Western steers, 1,125 lbs. average, sold at \$5.25. Western cows, 850 lbs. average, at \$3.50. Western fed range Texas, 1,212 lbs. average, sold at \$4.45. So far the run of quarantine fairly large for this week. A number of the arrivals, however, are cows, which are briskly in demand, the packers cleaning them up. In fact, the kill of the largest slaughterer in this city for the past week ran to a little more than half-branded cows. Very few what may be called prime steers offered in the Quarantine Division. The highest price paid so far for a bunch of 175, weighing 1,011 lbs. average, \$4.20. A few cows, 1,136 lbs. average, sold at \$3.60. A few cows, 1,130 lbs. average, sold at \$3.60. A bunch of 126 cows, of 1,036 lbs. average, at \$3.85. Bunch of 426 head, of about 960 lbs. average, at \$3.80. The popular price, however, in a general measure about \$3.20, and very few sales made below this figure. Some Texas heifers, 692 lbs. average, at \$3.20. A few bulls, 1,310 lbs. average, at \$3. The stocker and feeder market this week so far has more of a snap to it—a good clearance of any fresh arrivals at good strong prices. Notwithstanding the heavy receipts of Wednesday the proportion of beef cattle small, the most pronounced feature of the market: being a sale to the Armour Packing Company of 338 head, weighing 1,416 lbs. average at \$5.80. There was also a large run of range cattle. Some range fed Texas steers, 1,272 lbs. average sold at \$4.85, and a few Western steers, 1,231 lbs. average, sold at \$5.40. The Quarantine Division fairly well supplied, but no toppe steers, and prices about the same as that of Tuesday.

HOGS.—With the arrivals on last Thursday of only 5,000 hogs, the packers were no longer bearish in their ideas, but, forgetting the break in provisions on Tuesday, they went for the hogs in sight with pretty quick feet, so that the record stood on Thursday evening: Heavies, \$4.32½ to \$4.40; mixed packing, \$4.25 to \$4.40; lights, \$4 to \$4.42½; with pigs ranging \$4.30 to \$4.35; the highest price for the day \$4.45, with bulk \$4.32½ to \$4.45. On Friday the receipts less than 5,000, and again a quick pace on prices. A few fancy Nebraska hogs, of 378 lbs. average, tipped the market at \$4.55; otherwise the bulk of the heavies \$4.40 to \$4.55; mixed packing, \$4.32½ to \$4.50; light hogs scarce and in quick demand at \$4.35 to \$4.52½; the tops, \$4.55; bulk, \$4.42½ to \$4.47½. On Saturday less than 2,000 hogs, so that the market was cleaned up in a remarkably quick manner. Prices closing for the week: Heavy hogs, \$4.40 to \$4.55; mixed packing, \$4.45 to \$4.55; with the light pigs very scarce standing at \$4.55 to \$4.60; pigs also scarce, readily bringing \$4.42½, the top price for the day standing \$4.60, with bulk \$4.50 to \$4.55.

This week opened receipts on Monday 3,769, Tuesday 9,002, with Wednesday 6,849. The packers were not inclined to pay the prices of Saturday, therefore, what the commission men call some "skulking" on their part. They finally came to the scratch, however, and the day stood for heavy hogs \$4.35 to \$4.52½, prime packing, \$4.40 to \$4.50; light hogs, \$4.40 to \$4.52½; pigs scarce, the best grades selling readily at \$4.45, the tops for the day stand a little more determination on the packers' part for lower prices and after considerable dragging of the trade the prices for the day stood on heavy hogs \$4.35 to \$4.50, mixed packing ranging \$4.35 to \$4.50; light hogs in small supply, and therefore scoring a success to \$4.55; pigs pretty scarce, readily sold at \$4.45 to \$4.50, the top for the day standing \$4.55, the bulk \$4.40 to \$4.45. Wednesday showed a weaker feeling. Packers very slow in taking hold and pronouncedly bearish in their prices. Heavy hogs, \$4.30 to \$4.40; mixed packing, \$4.30 to \$4.50. Light hogs were slightly better; some early demands soon filled gave a top notch of \$4.60. Pigs of best grade, \$4.50. Tops stood \$4.60 for the few lights. Bulks, \$4.35 to \$4.37½.

SHEEP.—Taking the week as a whole the market was a good one for the shipper, steady prices being paid all along the line. The supply mostly coming from Texas, Mexico and the Southwest. Towards the close of the week spring lambs of 75 lbs. average sold at \$6, the top of the market. Quite a number changed hands at from \$5 to \$5.50. A bunch of native muttons, 133 lbs. average, sold at \$4.35. A bunch of 746 head from Mexico of 92 lbs. average sold at \$4. The stocker and feeder trade very active at good prices.

This week's receipts: Monday 4,281, Tuesday 3,111 and Wednesday 3,638. So far the arrivals are from Texas and the Southwest. Swift received several cars from his various feeding yards, which went direct to his slaughterhouse. Prices are still fairly maintained, and the demand from stockers and feeders fairly brisk. A bunch of 195 stockers and feeders from Texas of 86 lbs. average sold at \$3.60. Southwestern sheep sold readily at \$4.10, and Native mutton sold readily at \$4.25. So far not many choice offerings of spring lambs. The better grades of 79 lbs. sold at \$5.85, but quite a number changed hands from \$5 to \$5.50. Wednesday offerings had a bunch of good Colorado lambs, 305 fed animals, 59 lbs. average, at \$5.60. Mutton sheep sold at \$4.10, with a very brisk demand for stockers and feeders.

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PACKINGHOUSE NOTES.

* The John C. Roth Packing Company, of Columbus, Ga., has recently broken all records by putting out to their trade in one week within a fraction of 500,000 pounds of canned meats.

* The new machinery equipment of the Marsden Company, at the Owensboro (Mass.) plant having been established since June 1 is, per latest advices, handling 40 tons of corn stalks a day, out of which are produced 38 tons of cattle feed and two tons of cellulose. The Marsden Company in working out the machinery problem, is said to have expended \$25,000, and that it is capable of turning out a tone of product in ten minutes.

* David Roberts, at one time head of the Fowler packing plant, and who was until about eight months ago superintendent of the Dold Packing Company, died at Chicago from the results of a street car accident. Mr. Roberts leaves a wife and two children, who were residing with him at Chicago, where he had recently secured a position. The body was taken to Kansas City, Kan., for burial.

* Great dissatisfaction is expressed among the farmers and dairymen of Sycamore, Ill., and in counties adjoining, over the compulsory killing of cattle for tuberculosis. It is said that Dairyman Thornton has retained lawyers and will test the law governing the case. At the recent examination on Mr. Thornton's farm eight cows were killed, four of which were found to be free from the disease.

Pork Packing.

Special reports show the number of hogs packed since March 1 at undermentioned places, compared with last year, as follows:

March 1 to August 2—	1899.	1898.
Chicago	2,815,000	3,060,000
Kansas City	1,160,000	1,335,000
Omaha	1,005,000	715,000
St. Louis	625,000	565,000
Indianapolis	509,000	448,000
Milwaukee, Wis.	145,000	202,000
Cudahy, Wis.	224,000	304,000
Cincinnati	259,000	270,000
St. Joseph, Mo.	628,000	358,000
Ottumwa, Ia.	270,000	262,000
Cedar Rapids	161,100	212,800
Sioux City, Ia.	190,000	153,000
St. Paul, Minn.	143,000	132,000
Louisville, Ky.	189,000	181,000
Cleveland, O.	168,000	185,000
Wichita, Kan.	48,000	69,000
Nebraska City, Neb.	133,000	155,000
Marshalltown, Ia.	46,000	57,900
Bloomington, Ill.	39,800	46,200
Above and all other.....	8,285,000	9,235,000

—Price Current.

OUR SAUSAGE BOOK COMMENDED.

Of our recently published book on the Manufacture of Sausages, "The Scientific American," the leading scientific journal of America, says:

"This is the first and only book on sausage-making printed in English and there has been a considerable demand for a good book on this subject. The book will pay its cost many times over to even the smallest retail butcher, while to the sausage maker it will prove invaluable. Not only is information regarding meats, spices, casings, stuffings, etc., given in great detail, but there are almost endless receipts for all kinds of standard and fancy sausages, some of the names of which recall far-away Strasburg and Nuremberg. It is an admirable book and the literature relating to provisions is so limited that we welcome every addition made to it."

The National Provisioner appreciates these kindly remarks of an esteemed contemporary about this technical work upon which no pains were spared to make it of the utmost value, and in fact indispensable, to every progressive sausage-maker and butcher.

Read The National Provisioner.

HAM COOKING BY STEAM.

The cooking of hams for sale in grocers', provision and other shops, during recent years, has developed enormously. Ten years ago the trade may be said to have been started, and since then has become quite an important industry, employing hundreds of hands. There are altogether at the present moment about one hundred firms of greater or less importance in the wholesale way throughout the United Kingdom who make the cooking of hams a specialty, and in all likelihood by the end of the present year this number will be doubled. Of course there are many hundreds who boil one or two hams now and again, but these do not come under the category of wholesale dealers.

THE OLD PROCESS.

The origin and rapid development of this business is not far to seek. On all hands the public are demanding food which is ready for consumption, and which needs little or no preparation. This is undoubtedly the explanation of the rapid growth of the sausage, small goods, and preserved provision trades which has come about in recent years, and we believe that much greater developments will yet take place. It is also the explanation of the demand for cooked hams. The cooking of hams has until recently been conducted by means of coal fires, the cooking vessels being an ordinary "copper" or pan, varying in size from 20 gallons up to 200 gallons. The method is long, tedious, dirty, dangerous and wasteful, and anything to supersede it would be certainly a boon in many ways—more especially to large cookers who handle, as many do, 1,500 to 2,000 hams per week.

THE NEW PROCESS.

There has just been patented, by a London concern, an apparatus which is worth the attention of the whole provision trade. This apparatus is for cooking hams by steam, and is a clean apparatus, easy to work, takes very little time and saves weight. The one feature about steam cooked hams which at once remarks is their whole appearance. Boiled hams are invariably ragged and have to be trimmed down. Besides, the loss in weight in boiling is enormous as compared to cooking by steam.

ITS MECHANISM.

The apparatus consists of a long square steel casing round the internal surface of which is fitted a steam coil, and which is worked at a certain pressure. The steam passes through this coil and only gives off dry heat; the steam itself not coming in contact with the hams at all. Inside the apparatus, on the bottom, is distributed a perforated coil, so constructed that the live steam which passes through its many openings does not impinge directly against the meat. But the steam is so distributed as to be in equal quantity throughout the whole apparatus, thus giving a moist heat all over the hams. The hams themselves are first wrapped in strong cotton bags (these being used over and over again), before being placed in the cage of the cooker. The cage is either for vertical use or horizontal use (both forms of cookers being made), and is constructed of a stout framework of iron, upon which, at certain intervals are placed galvanized iron netting so as to form shelves. Sometimes the hams are simply hung from the transverse bars. As soon as the cage is loaded up, it is either wheeled into the apparatus or lowered according to the form, and the steam from the two sources is turned on. It will be observed that

THE IDEA IS TO HAVE A WARM ATMOSPHERE.

into which is admitted live steam. This steam is admitted in the live or wet state at a very low pressure, and the temperature is kept at about 200° F. for about three hours. This temperature is gauged by a very ingenious thermometer, which forms part of the apparatus. After the three hours, or with large hams say, three and a half hours, the steam is turned off, and the door at once removed. The hams are cooked, and this cage may be bodily removed at once, and the hams allowed to cool.

IT SAVES TIME.

After three or four hours' cooling, they are ready to send out. Meanwhile, a fresh cageful can have been got ready, and when the one cageful is cooling the other may be cooking. To those who know very well all the tedious delay and mess of the old way of boiling, this saving of time alone will appeal. —London Meat Trades' Journal.



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MEAT CANNING.

XIV.

Stewed Kidneys in Cans.

Sometimes when the market for fresh kidneys is overstocked, a profitable outlet is found for them in the canning department.

The kidneys are trimmed free from fat and cut up in pieces about an inch square. Soak in cold water over night, drain off the water and cook for ten minutes. Then remove and place the kidneys in cold water. Weigh out 100 pounds cooked kidneys, 4 pounds minced kidney suet, 2 pounds minced onions, 4 pounds flour, 12 ounces salt and 4 ounces white pepper. Place all the ingredients in a jacketed kettle and stir until well cooked.

In 2-pound cans put 1 pound, 10 ounces kidneys, and make up to weight of 2 pounds, 1 ounce with soup made as follows: To 25 gallons jelly, add 6 pounds flour made into a batter, 1 gallon mushroom catsup, 6 ounces salt, and 2 ounces curry powder. Boil all together and color light brown with caramel (burnt sugar).

After filling to weigh the cans are capped and wiped clean, and placed on trays after which they are placed in the retort. Screw down the corner tight and close the exhaust. Process these cans for one hour thirty minutes at 3 pounds pressure. When the requisite time has elapsed, shut off the steam and blow off slowly the pressure. The cans are then withdrawn and the vents quickly stopped. The cans are then returned to the retort and boiled off for one hour and forty-five minutes at 7 pounds pressure. The cans are then removed and run on the skids to the shower room and there showered until cool, after which they are sent to the wash room, and subsequently labeled.

Read The National Provisioner.

London's Meat.

Little more than a half of the bill that London settles every year goes into the pocket of the English farmer. From the ends of the earth comes this vast supply. This great ogre of a city of ours, before whose gastronomic efforts the feats of all the giants of legend and fairy tale fade into insignificance, has taken his toll of the wild ranchers from boundless Western prairies, of the beautiful chestnut-colored herds of the Andalusian Mountains, of the piebald-coated cattle that the honest Dutch tend as their own children, and of the sturdy oxen of the North German plains. Canada and Australia send us lambs and sheep, the River Plate our ox tongues, Hamburg and Rotterdam our pigs. What an advertisement for the Navy League! What an object lesson for those who declare our fleet is overgrown!

It passes human comprehension to think what would become of London if our command of the sea were lost and the foreign supplies failed! If the 150,000 live cattle from America that swell the metropolitan cattle herd during the year never reached their destination; if Holland's half million of sheep were forced to remain on the home pastures—in short, if the 140,000 tons of meat, neither bred nor fed in these islands, that London annually consumes, ceased to appear in the butchers' shops of the metropolis.—Cassell's Magazine.

Bacon and Eggs in Denmark.

A late British consular report on the trade of Denmark in 1898 says of bacon and eggs, that dietary combination which is so popular with so many, that:

The export of eggs in 1898 was 110,000L, and it is stated in official statistics that Denmark has been able to compete successfully with Russia and Canada on the English market. All efforts have been made, and are constantly being made, to insure delivery of eggs as fresh as possible, and great attention is paid to the packing. Formerly inferior eggs were bought from other countries and re-packed, and this caused great damage to the Danish trade, but of late years this pernicious habit has, I may say, been given up.

The export of bacon has hardly been as profitable, and it is stated to be about 300,000 pounds less than in 1897, partly on account of about 2,000,000 pounds less sale and partly because competition with Irish and Canadian bacon has brought down the prices a good deal lower than they were in 1897.

About the same number of pigs were slaughtered as in 1897—about 1,000,000—and prices were steady all the year, except just at the end, when there was an extraordinary fall on the English market, and the slaughtering yards in December sustained great losses. The quality of bacon has been good.

Two new slaughtering establishments were opened during 1898, at Viborg and Thisted.

The export of meat (especially fresh beef) and sausages amounted to 514,000L more than in 1897, and great efforts are being made to increase the production and improve the quality. The Danish government sent two delegates in 1898 to the United States to study the various methods employed in slaughtering and curing. The bacon and hams exported were 2,805,555L in value, of which 2,700,000L went to Great Britain.

Nebraska's Great Resources.

A few years ago hard times made the Western farmer deny himself everything save the barest necessities of life. Then came the great crop year of 1897 and with it a story.

A Nebraska farmer carried a mortgage of \$4,200 on his property, and it was a burden hard to contend with. The wheat crop in '97 was enormous and prices were high. He appeared at the bank shortly after harvest, pulled out \$4,000 and asked for a loan of \$200 to enable him to cancel the mortgage note. The banker who held the note, urged him not to bother about it, but go and buy cattle with his \$4,000, feed his corn crop and in that way get the maximum for his product. "No, sir," replied the farmer. "I want to pay that note now. Then when I harvest the corn crop I'm going to pay you back that \$200 I just borrowed, and then do you know what I'm going to do?" and his honest face beamed all over with pleasure. "I'm going to buy a buggy!" This little incident tells the story of thousands of others out in Nebraska, and the fact that during the past six months one concern (The Stover Carriage Company of Chicago) have shipped to one firm in Omaha alone one hundred and thirty carloads of buggies and carriages, averaging about twenty-two to the car, makes it very evident that prosperity is with Nebraska. It is a wonderful State with great resources, and the crops of the past few years have put Nebraska farmers in an enviable position.

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Fig. B-8.

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SOLDER

MACHINES,

ETC., ETC.

A new
Catalogue
has just
been issued.

Fig. D-16.

Running Slack Belts Without Slipping.

One of the most valuable points relating to the use of belts is not often enough realized, or, at best, not emphasized. This is the fact that the more belt surface running in contact with the pulley, the more power there is transmitted by the belt. In running a belt tight only about half of the pulley surface is in contact with the belt; therefore, if a belt can be made to run without slipping it can be run slack and much power will be gained. The Cling-Surface Manufacturing Company, of Buffalo, N. Y., report that they are adding scores of belts every week to the number already running slack through the use of Cling-Surface, and of the daily letters received acknowledging this. One from Alhambra, Cal., says: "After thoroughly testing Cling-Surface I find that I can run with a slack belt and get more power by far than I could with a tight belt before using Cling-Surface."

Imports from Gibara.

In a statement made by the War Department, it is shown that the imports into the United States from Gibara were in part as follows: For the month of June, 1899, value of fish, \$4,327.70; of meat, \$3,769.26, and of lard and tallow, \$1,201.55.

Cottonseed Oil

WEEKLY REVIEW.

Quotations by the gallon, in barrels, in New York, except for crude in bulk, tank cars, which are the prices at the mills.

A STEADY TONE TO AFFAIRS—A LITTLE EXPORT DEMAND AND A REGULAR FULL OUTLET OF SUPPLIES TO HOME CONSUMERS.

Nothing of a very remarkable order is happening, but the time is drawing close when the exercise of strong views over prices may not be of the persistent order that has characterized the market for some time. At least unless actually compelled by force of demands with the market getting away from control through depleted stocks, there would seem to be more of a reason to hold the market down to at least current prices, and particularly if the planters, where they have a little of the new crop seed to offer, keep up talking their current confident opinions over its values. There is certainly no reason why planters should gauge values of new crop seed by current values of oil. That the present market prices for the spot oil could not hold under normal conditions to a short advance in the period of the season for the new crop goes without saying, while it is equally true that it is a poor feature to have an especially firm line of prices for old oil at close to the beginning of a new crop season, and by reason of the inconsiderate or inflated views that obtain among the planters over their seed crops, and by which a new season's business is either retarded or it culminates to the disadvantage of the oil producers. A prosperous season all around should begin with low priced oil, while the latter is possible only when unexcited conditions prevail, with the planters willing to part with their seed upon a reasonable basis. If seed can be had all right at the beginning of this season and the oil starts at an average marketable price for the time, there is no doubt but that the planters will be able to market more seed than ever before for the fall months to the oil mills, and that the latter will have the busiest time in their history. Everything points to a consumption of oil for the next crop year the largest ever known if there is nothing of an unusual character in the way of a contention among the planters and the mill men over the prices of the seed, while it is particularly desirable that the oil trade should start off well with the coming new year in order that it may still further add to the largely increased demands of the previous year, and which will be in order in consideration of the short supplies of tallow in this country and Europe, and the steady diversion of trade from the soap interests from tallow to cottonseed oil, and which made the consumption of cotton oil for soap through last year the largest in its history, but which, we believe, will be overlapped the coming season under equal favorable conditions with last year, in the prices starting upon the right basis. Moreover, it must be recollected that all consuming sources of cotton oil will go out this year with the smallest stocks they have ever held; in fact, old oil will be practically all used up before new oil can be had, instead of as in former years a stock of old oil carried over from 150,000 barrels down. Then again the compound lard trading is more encouraging for

this season than for last year at this time. We have just passed through a period of activity in compound lard the largest in many months; indeed, at no time in several years was the activity in compound lard as great as through the early part of July, and by which the refiners are even now kept remarkably busy in filling contracts calling for it ahead of its make. This means not only that the prices are right for its consumption but that the purchasing power is greater, while the healthful general business conditions which produced the latter still prevail all over the country and are very encouraging for the coming season's trading in cotton oil and allied products. But all fats have shown for some time active wants for consumption; indeed, for the last two weeks it has been impossible to get enough hog greases to meet suddenly quickened home demands, while their prices are higher on present scant supplies, while the position of tallow in its lively wants in the West and on account of foreign markets, is decidedly encouraging for its future value. This week's business in cotton oil has not varied much from that of the previous week; it has been carried on more with the home trade although some trading has been with shippers. Undoubtedly export markets will be as conservative as possible over their buying until the new crop is well in hand for offering, feeling that the prices would be more against them with material satisfying of increased wants; but that they will

be compelled to buy moderately at least before new crop oil appears is equally clear. While new oil will be to hand in a small way next month, yet at least two months must elapse before consumers can depend upon material deliveries of it, and in that period the prices of the old oil will depend upon the variability of demand, which, materially increased from their present volume, would send prices to a higher basis while no difficulty would be found in supporting current prices, if it is thought advisable, to give them support on the moderate stocks and their regular wants from home consumers, as almost independent of export interest. The compound lard refiners in instances are busy buying oil, of which they were in instances short, just as they were of oleo-stearine, as they did not expect the amount of trading they had a little while since in compound lard, the deliveries of which they are catching up with and are not likely to complete in a couple of weeks. This steady movement in the oil on home wants is larger than usual in the summer months, and is making as much business as is needed, all

F. K. Seggermann, }
V. A. Seggermann, } Special.

Adolf Aspegren,
John Aspegren.

ASPEGREN & CO.,
Exporters and Commission Merchants
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REFINING CO.,

REFINERS OF ALL GRADES OF

COTTONSEED OIL,

Summer and Winter White "Miners'" Oil,
Yellow and White Cottonseed Stearine,
Crude C. S. Oil, "Red Star" Soap, Soap Stock.

SPECIALTIES:

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"SNOWFLAKE" PRIME SUMMER WHITE.

"ECLIPSE" BUTTER OIL.

"NONPAREIL" SALAD OIL.

"KENTUCKY REFINING CO.'S" WINTER PRESSED OILS.

Kentucky Refining Co.,
2017 to 2033 Shelby Street, LOUISVILLE, KY.

Cable Address, "REFINERY," LOUISVILLE.

things considered, while a marked increase of demand is to be dreaded rather than encouraged, in consideration of this late period of the year for the old crop, and the time almost at hand for a stepping over to the new crop, or at least in making arrangements for the new production in arriving at seed values. Even now the soap men West chiefly, and in a limited way the lard compounders, are looking over the field for new oil; where they can find mills in Texas willing to sell, and in that State alone is there any desire to make contracts ahead for the oil, or at least to go short of seed, in making the contracts for the oil, there is a disposition to buy upon the basis of the opening sales there; more of the mills, however, want about 1c better figures and occasionally get them. The transactions in new crude have been at 16@17c, in tanks, more for deliveries in the latter part of September and early October. In New York there have been sales of 750 bbls. prime yellow at 26½c, 400 bbls. strictly prime do. at 27c, with the trading price on prime yellow at 26¾c; 2,750 bbls. good off yellow at 25½@25¾c, 800 bbls. butter oil at 29½@30c, 750 bbls. winter yellow at 29½@30c, and 2,000 bbls. white at 29@30c.

(For Friday's closing, see page 18.)

New York Produce Exchange Notes.

New members elected at the last meeting of the Board of Managers: Ray Call and Frank C. Harris.

There were eight Produce Exchange memberships sold at public sale on Tuesday at \$80 each.

Proposed for membership: Eugene L. Flannery, by Frank Brainard; Daniel J. Sullivan, by James Hancock; Samuel M. Parker, by Stephen R. Post, and John A. Hartcorn, Jr., by W. E. Cox.

Visitors at the Exchange: William Glasgow and R. E. Pratt, Chicago; Alfred Brown, Glasgow; N. G. Anderson and D. M. Irwin, Buffalo; N. T. Meveley, Detroit; M. A. Gardner, St. Louis; J. A. Canfield and N. Putnam, Minneapolis; F. M. Whittaker, Cincinnati; W. Randall and E. Schmidborn, Baltimore.

The charter for the Victor Cottonseed Oil Mill at Gaffney, S. C., has been granted. The capital is \$25,000. The officers are: P. N. Lipscomb, president; T. R. Cox, vice-president; J. N. Lipscomb, secretary and treasurer.

Read The National Provisioner.

In the Balmy State of the Golden Gate.

Mr. Paul, Jr., the well known and popular commission merchant of West Washington Market, New York, is enjoying himself at Pacific Grove, Cal. On this very pleasant outing he is accompanied by Mrs. Paul and son. After his long and close attention to work for so many years, we are glad that Mr. Paul found the time for this needed rest. His many friends join with The National Provisioner in wishing him and his family a most pleasant visit and a safe return.

HAIR MATS

for Cottonseed, Linseed, Stearine and other Presses.

Made of the best Cattle Switch Hair, in all shapes and sizes at the lowest possible price.

A. L. Schneidt Curled Hair Co.,
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Oil, Cake, Meal, Linters, Ashes, Hulls.

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OF ALL KINDS.

Rolls, Hydraulic Pumps
Cake Formers Meal Cookers
and Accumulators.

The Most Perfect System
of Pressure Application.

The Very Latest Improvements
and the Very Best.




THE BUCKEYE HYDRAULIC PRESS.

SET OF 80-TON COOKERS FOR COTTONSEED OIL MILLS.

SWIFT'S

"Swift's Chicago Dressed Beef" has for years been the standard beef in the meat trade.

"Swift's Silver Leaf Lard" is the recognized standard lard—the leader.

"Swift's Premium Hams and Breakfast Bacon" cured for appetizing flavor, are sold by the leading meat shops of America.

Wherever you go, from Maine to California, from the Lakes to the Gulf, you will find Swift's Fine Provisions.

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Omaha

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St. Paul

Swift's Chicago Dressed Beef Mutton, Lamb, Veal, Pork and Provisions

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NEW YORK

Barclay Street Market, 105 Barclay Street
Gansevoort Market, 22-24 Tenth Avenue
West Washington Market, cor. West and Bloomfield Sts.
Thirteenth Street Market, 32-34 Tenth Avenue
Manhattan Market, W. 35th Street and 11th Avenue
West 39th Street Market, 668-670 W. 39th Street
Westchester Ave. Market, 769-771 Westchester Ave.

East Side Slaughter House } 1st Avenue bet. 44th
East Side Market } and 45th Streets
West Harlem Market, 130th Street and 12th Avenue
11th Avenue Market, 11th Ave. bet. 34th and 35th Sts.
Murray Hill Market, Foot E. 31st Street
Centre Market, cor. Grand and Centre Streets.
West Side Slaughter House } 664-666 W. 39th Street
West Side Market }

BROOKLYN

Williamsburg Market, 100-102 N. Sixth Street
Brooklyn Market, 182-184 Ft. Greene Place
Atlantic Avenue Market, 74-76 Atlantic Avenue.
Ft. Greene Sheep Market, 172 Ft. Greene Place

JERSEY CITY

Wayne Street Market, cor. Wayne and Grove Streets
Ninth Street Market, 138 Ninth Street.

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Beef and Pork Packers, Lard Refiners and General Provision
Dealers for Export and Local Trade

Packing Houses, 138-154 Ninth Street

New York Office, 342 Produce Exchange

PATENTS AND TRADE MARKS GRANTED IN WASHINGTON.

- 628,926.—WEIGHING-MACHINE.—Celesten Delaet, Shelby, Neb.
- 628,951.—CAN-FILLING MACHINE.—Emil Metznanur, St. Louis, Mo.
- 628,966.—EGG-TESTER.—Herbert L. Tower, Coventry, N. Y.
- 628,988.—COMBINED CHURN AND BUTTER WORKER.—William E. Penn, Lake Mills, Wis., assignor to the F. B. Fargo & Company, same place.
- 629,016.—COTTONSEED HURLER AND SEPARATOR.—George W. Soule, Meridian, Miss.
- 629,041.—PARTITION-PACKING.—Henry J. Mark, St. Louis, Mo.
- 629,067.—CREAM-PASTEURIZING MACHINE.—Wm. J. Stewart, Grimes, Iowa.
- 629,105.—MEAT TREE OR HANGER FOR MEAT.—John J. Fitzgerald, Chicago, Ill., assignor to the Fitzgerald Meat Tree Company, same place.
- 629,106.—FEED-MANGER.—Charles H. Hain, —Warsaw, N. Y.
- 629,124.—METHOD OF TAWING HIDES OR SKINS.—Charles S. Dolley and Albert F. Crank, Philadelphia, Pa.
- 629,129.—BARREL-HEADER.—Britain Holmes, Buffalo, N. Y.
- 629,143.—REFRIGERATOR.—Kasper Wilt, Chicago, Ill.
- 629,189.—DEVICE FOR ASSEMBLING AND COOLING CANS.—Fred B. Fulton and Daniel Cook, Vancouver, Canada.
- 629,238.—CHURN.—James B. Christie, Corrigan, Texas.
- 629,243.—HOG-TRAP.—Johann J. Ehmen, Chattanooga, Ill.
- 629,253.—CHIMNEY TOP OR VENTILATOR.—Joseph A. Hodel, Baltimore, Md.
- 629,274.—CHURN.—Henry G. Schatz, Commerce, Mo., assignor of one-half to Wm. Henry Hutton, same place.
- 629,290.—SPRING-SCALE.—Samuel Goodbaudy, Miami, Ind. Ter., assignor of one-eighth to Joseph E. Tischer, Danville, Ill.
- 629,305.—CATTLE-GUARD.—Joseph W. Ross, South Carrollton, Ky.
- 629,341.—REFRIGERATING APPARATUS.—Madison Cooper, Jr., Minneapolis, Minn. Filed April 21, 1898. Serial No. 678,337.
- 629,359.—APPARATUS FOR CHARGING REFRIGERATING APPARATUS WITH AMMONIA SOLUTION.—William U. Harris, London, England, assignor to Paul Pfeiderer, same place. Original application filed Oct. 15, 1898. Serial No. 693,658. Divided and this application filed April 26, 1899. Serial No. 714,538.
- 629,384.—DRIER.—Albert G. Manus, and Charles H. McDowell, Chicago, Ill. Filed Nov. 3, 1898. Serial No. 695,396.
- 629,387.—FILTER PUMP.—Hermann Nordt-meyer, Celle, Germany, assignor to August Giese, New York, N. Y. Filed Feb. 24, 1899. Serial No. 706,639.
- 629,415.—FEED-TROUGH.—Wayne Zouker, Corunna, Ind. Filed March 1, 1899. Serial No. 707,291.
- 629,450.—FOLDING PACKING.—William C. Loeffel, St. Louis, Mo. Filed May 22, 1899. Serial No. 717,785.
- 629,479.—CHURN.—Nelson J. Tubbs, Knoxville, Tenn., assignor of one-half to Tom J. Sandrum, Louisville, Ky. Filed Aug. 18, 1898. Serial No. 688,918.
- 629,490.—APPARATUS FOR TREATING HIDES.—John R. Brown, Oakland, and John S. Brown, Alameda, Cal. Filed Nov. 9, 1898. Serial No. 695,970.
- 629,504.—EGG-CARRIER.—Samuel H. Houghton, Harvard, Mass. Filed Nov. 15, 1897. Serial No. 658,512.
- 629,526.—LIQUID FOR BRANDING CATTLE.—Harry W. Scott, Stratford, New Zealand. Filed Nov. 25, 1898. Serial No. 697,487.
- 629,572.—REFRIGERATOR OR COLD STORAGE RECEPTABLE.—Robert Saupheimer, Baltimore, Md. Filed Feb. 3, 1899. Serial No. 704,362.
- 629,574.—CAN-CAPPING MACHINE.—Jas. M. K. Letson and Frank U. Burpee, Vancouver, Canada. Filed June 30, 1898. Serial No. 684,866.
- 629,575.—DIE FOR FORMING CAN ENDS.—James M. K. Letson, Vancouver, Canada. Filed Sept. 12, 1898. Serial No. 690,794.
- 629,588.—CHURN.—Frank B. McKenny, Weston, W. Va. Filed Nov. 21, 1898. Serial No. 697,053.
- 629,642.—FILTER-PRESS.—John Wilson, Glasgow, Scotland. Filed Feb. 9, 1899. Serial No. 705,111.
- 629,650.—MACHINE FOR FLANGING SHEET-METAL CAN-BODIES.—Julius Brenzinger, New York, N. Y., assignor to Max Ams, same place. Filed March 29, 1899. Serial No. 710,862.
- 629,675.—ANIMAL PEN OR TRAP.—Joshua D. Fox, Frankfort, Ind. Filed March 29, 1899. Serial No. 710,928.
- 629,682.—CONDENSER.—Peter C. Hewett, New York, N. Y. Filed June 1, 1897. Serial No. 639,013.
- 629,726.—PORTABLE STALL.—David Stitzer, Louisville, Ky. Filed May 16, 1899. Serial No. 710,862.
- 629,743.—BARREL-WASHER.—Jacob Faust, Scranton, Pa., assignor of one-third to Charles Robinson, same place. Filed Oct. 6, 1898. Serial No. 692,818.
- 629,781.—CHURN.—William M. Drake and Wilber P. Drake, Sallisaw, Ind. Ter.
- 629,806.—CHURN.—William H. McCormick, Kansas City, Kan., assignor of one-half to William D. Myers, Kansas City, Mo.
- 629,843.—MEANS FOR SEALING OR UNSEALING CANS.—Horace R. Allen, Jr., Indianapolis, Ind.
- 629,865.—COMBINED HOG-TRAP AND GRATE.—William Marshall, Rankin, Ill.
- 629,918.—CAN-SOLDERING MACHINE.—Edwin Phelps and Walter J. Phelps, Baltimore, Md.
- 629,934.—SPRING COMPUTING-SCALE.—Walter F. Stimpson, Milan, Mich.
- 630,043.—AUTOMATIC TRAP AND PUMP REGULATOR.—William Foster, New York, N. Y., assignor to the Foster Pump Works, same place.
- 630,044.—REVOLVING REFRIGERATOR.—Lewis J. Fowler, Lincoln, Neb.
- 630,131.—HOG-TRAP.—John P. Tarr, Augusta, Ill.
- 630,155.—VEGETABLE CUTTER.—William R. Williams, Philipsburg, Pa., assignor of one-half to Charles L. Williams, same place.
- 630,168.—CENTRIFUGAL CREAM SEPARATOR.—John J. Berrigan, Avon, N. Y., assignor to the De Laval Separator Company, of New Jersey.
- 630,174.—EVAPORATING APPARATUS.—Dawson T. Brand, Eastman, Ga.
- 630,187.—FRUIT EVAPORATOR.—Bruce Cunningham, Liberty, Oreg.
- 630,247.—CREAMING-CAN.—William H. Loy and John M. Groff, Victor, Iowa.
- 630,258.—REFRIGERATOR.—Philip J. McHenry and William T. Norton, Washington, D. C., assignors to Jacob Neuberger, New York, N. Y.
- 630,293.—PROCESS OF AND APPARATUS FOR CLEANING WOOL.—Emile Maertens, Providence, R. I.

- 630,295.—PROCESS OF CLEANING WOOL.—Emile Maertens, Providence, R. I.
- 630,296.—PROCESS OF CLEANING WOOL.—Emile Maertens, Providence, R. I.
- 630,297.—CHURN.—Andrew J. Mathes, Lost Mountain, Tenn.

Designs.

- 31,252.—CATTLE-SHED.—William Heaton, near Allerton, Ill.
- 31,253.—CRATE.—William Goldie, Wilkesburg, Pa.
- 31,254.—CREAM-SEPARATOR.—David C. Camp, Milledgeville, Ga., assignor of one-half to M. F. Brown, Kansas City, Mo.
- 31,255.—CREAM-SEPARATOR.—Charles S. Hanna, West Hebron, N. Y.
- 31,309.—MEAT-HANGER MEMBER.—John J. Fitzgerald, Chicago, Ill., assignor to the Fitzgerald Meat Tree Company, same place.
- 31,310.—MEAT-CHOPPER AND FEED-SCREW.—John Wilson Brown, Jr., Philadelphia, Pa.

Trade-Marks.

- 33,273.—FISH.—Harvey & Outerbridge, New York, N. Y. Filed June 20, 1899. Essential feature.—The representation of a Crescent. Used since June 1, 1889.
- 33,254.—FISH.—Harvey & Outerbridge, New York, N. Y.
- 33,288.—FRESH AND PROCESSED FISH AND CRABS.—Charles H. Lighthiser, Baltimore, Md. Essential feature, the word "Jumbo."
- 33,292.—GELATIN.—Charles B. Knox, Johnstown, N. Y. Essential feature, the representation of a pickaninny boy holding a plate of jelly of such transparency as to show his body and arms.
- 33,293.—TAR SOAP FOR TOILET PURPOSES.—The Pioneer Tar Soap Company, Dayton, Ohio. Essential feature, the words "Dayton Belle."

"Freeze-Em."

The efficacy and popularity of "Freeze-Em," manufactured by B. Heller & Co., Chicago, are attested by the many letters commending the product which the company receives. One of the most recent of these favorable letters was from a prominent sausage maker in the South. He wrote:

"Allow me to say that your 'Freeze-Em' has proven what you claim of it, as I made sausage on the 12th of April, and kept a cake of it to see how long it would keep without ice, and it kept sweet and nice until the 1st of June, and it would have kept longer if it had not been misplaced."

The Messrs. B. Heller & Co. claim for their product: That it will keep steaks, chops, ribs, cuts of meats, tenderloins, pork sausages, quarters of beef, chopped beef, veal, mutton, poultry, etc., from one to three weeks just as fresh as if the meat were frozen, and that it prevents slime and mold on meat, and absolutely does away with the necessity of trimming, thereby making a great saving to butchers.

Messrs. B. Heller & Co. guarantee Freeze-Em to be healthful, and that it will keep all kinds of fresh meats, hamburger steak and pork sausage from one to three weeks in just as fresh a condition as if the meat were frozen. They will be pleased to send sample and descriptive circular for the asking. ***

The Marianna Cotton Oil Company, of Marianna, Ark., has been incorporated with a capital of \$30,000. The officers of the company are: Julius Lesser, president; John L. Jarratt, vice-president; J. A. Plummer, secretary; J. R. Grave, treasurer.

Read The National Provisioner.

Tallow, Stearine, Soap

WEEKLY REVIEW.

All articles under this head are quoted by the lb., except animal oils, which are quoted by the gallon, all in packages.

TALLOW.—Thus far this week it is a market which needs more business to clearly determine the price on city in hhds. There is no doubt but that a strong tone exists, but the trouble is that greater strength over prices is insisted upon by melters than the buyers are ready to concede. For special lots of city in hhds. at the close of the previous week 49-16c was bid, and 4½c otherwise, while thus far this week those rates are not exceeded in the bidding basis, although it is doubtful if anything could be had under 4½c, while possibly now 4½c would be paid for special lots and 49-16c for the general makes, if the shippers thought it was any use to talk those prices with the melters.

But there is unquestionably a disposition to sell at 4½c, and perhaps a little less, however confidently the holders may talk. Refusals were given on Tuesday to both the exporters and the Western buyers at 4½c, but nothing could be done with them. It looks as though the market would settle before the close of the week by more of a business taking place, the report of which will be found in another part of this paper, or in our usual late report to bring it to the close of Friday's business. It would seem as though if further business was to be done with the West that the melters would have to come down from their outside asking basis, as the West however short it is in its supplies, is not yet in a position to meet the current asking prices here. Exporters had unquestionably been figuring upon being able to do better than the basis they will probably be compelled to meet by the urgency of their wants, and the taking last week of the large lots for the West is responsible for it, since the melters must use up a little time now to make any accumulation over which they would feel at all shaky as concerns its price. With prices here to correspond with the West, or to admit of a lay down basis there to conform to general market rates, there would be no reason why there should not be in the near future further important Western demands, as the consumption of tallow there is brisk, while the stocks of desirable grades are right along of a very moderate order. The shippers should soon

be more urgent in their demands here, and the fact that they are more willing this week to meet the recent trading basis, no matter how impossible it is to buy at that, implies that they are more concerned over the offerings. We regard the position as simply this; that generally wants are more urgent this week, but that the confident asking prices are interfering with trading, while it looks as though exporters at least were willing to pay about 1-16c over last week's prices, but that they are about ½c under melters' views; this is aside from bidding and asking rates as they are made upon the open market, and means more deductions from talks with the various buyers and sellers. The last sale of city in hhds., made early in the week, was at 4½c for 200 hhds. for export, and while this was the best bid then for the general run of stock, yet it was lower than other melters would accept, and it was sold possibly more because the storage room was wanted, while as before remarked 49-16c would have been paid then for special lots. The melters here will make no accumulation of city in hhds. this week, and if sales occur before the close of the week they will have to be for next week or later deliveries. However, if no further sale occurs before to-morrow night (Thursday) the contract delivery would have to go in at 4½c, however more firmly the market is held than that, at the disposition of buyers, perhaps now, to pay slightly over it. The country made tallow is arriving in a moderate way only; the interior melters feel quite confident over the future of the market, and they are evidently not anxious over their makes, although it is believed that in a general way their accumulations are very small

and that they have shipped more than usual their supplies to the interior and Western markets where the quicker consumption has called for them at firm prices. The local soap trade have bought this week about 300,000 pounds at 4½c@4¼c, as to quality, chiefly with 4½c as outside.

The Chicago market is quite strong; sales of prime packers are reported there at 5c, and rumors that a small fraction more than that has been paid.

OLEO-STEARINE.—This market had been held up to outside prices latterly more because the lard refiners all around had had a remarkably large business in compound lard, many of their customers taking the product several weeks ahead because they considered its prices cheap. The refiners themselves, most of them, had been buying the stearine in a very conservative way for a long while, and they found themselves greatly short of it, while after taking large lots of it they are compelled to buy steadily, although not so freely, to finish up their orders for the compound. Therefore, notwithstanding the pressers are producing more of the stearine, yet they have been well sold up right along. However, at the close under some falling off in demands it is less difficult to buy. There are now sellers here at 7¼c, while at Chicago, where second hand lots had been held at 7½c, they are now offered at 7¼c, and first hand lots at 7½c.

LARD STEARINE.—There is a very limited supply on sale here, and the market prices are very uncertain until a sale occurs; this relates more to out of town stock, since there is rather a steady export demand for city made, the price for which is fixed to the cost

WELCH & WELCH, COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

and Dealers in Pot Ash, Pearl Ash, Soda Ash, Caustic Soda and other Chemicals. Coconut, Palm, Cotton Seed, Olive, Corn and Essential Oils. Tallow, Lard, Grease, Hides and Skins, Rosins, Tar, Spirits, Turpentine, and other articles used by Soapmakers and other manufacturers.

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WM. F. JOBBINS,

Successor to JOBBINS & VAN RUYMBEKE.

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GLYCERINE AND SALT

From Waste Soap Lyes and New Process Distillation of Waste Soap Lye and Candle Crude Glycerines.

Adopted by the Principal Soap and Candle Manufacturers in the United States and Europe.

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J. VAN RUYMBEKE,
Consulting Chemist.

Welch, Holme & Clark Co.,

COCOANUT OIL, COTTONSEED OIL, PALM OIL, CORN OIL,
CAUSTIC SODA, PURE ALKALI, POTASH, PEARLASH AND
ALL SOAP MATERIALS.

Receivers of Tallow and Grease.

Prompt Returns.

383 WEST STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

of lard, etc. A nominal quotation is about 7c.

GREASE.—There has been rather an extraordinary demand for most grades within a fortnight, and the price has not been considered so much as the desire to get supplies. The stocks are now very small of desirable grades, while there is continued demand from the home and export markets. "A" white quoted at $4\frac{1}{2}$ @ $4\frac{1}{4}$ c, "B" white at $3\frac{3}{4}$ @ $4\frac{1}{4}$ c, yellow at $3\frac{3}{4}$ @ $3\frac{3}{4}$ c, bone and house at $4\frac{1}{2}$ @ $4\frac{1}{4}$ c, and some fancy prices made in the urgency to get supplies by some of the home buyers, partly in sympathy with the recent strong position of tallow.

GREASE-STEARINE.—A very confident tone prevails under steady export and home demands, particularly the former. White quoted at $4\frac{1}{2}$ c, and yellow at $4\frac{1}{2}$ @ $4\frac{3}{4}$ c.

LARD OIL.—Some of the larger buyers who had held off on the lower tendency of the lard market lately, have had fresh courage this week and have bought more freely round lots, which added to the more general wants of the dealers here, who are finding their distributions of small lots better, gives a fair degree of activity to affairs. The prices are 42 @ 44 c.

CORN OIL.—There is not a liberal quantity offering, as the exporters are ready buyers right along, while the market is steadily held. Quoted at \$3.55 to \$3.75 for large and small lots.

(For Friday's closings, see Page 18.)

SOAPMAKING.

Soft Soap.

Soft soap is a very important article in the soap works, and in some districts is very extensively manufactured, while in others it is made in comparatively small quantities. Soft soap is an amber-coloured to a reddish-brown material of the consistency of butter. It is much more soluble in water than the ordinary hard soap, and usually rather more alkaline in its properties. Its detergent and scouring properties are, therefore, greater.

The alkali of soft soap is potash, although a little soda is occasionally used in conjunction therewith; yet a soft soap can not be made with soda only, in the same way as hard soaps can not be made with potash. Soft soaps own their consistency to the fact of the greater solubility and hygroscopicity of potash soaps.

Soft soaps are much more simply made than are hard soaps. The fats and oils are boiled with the alkali till the saponification is complete, and then the soap is made, and only wants to be run into firkins or tin canisters to be ready for sale. Simple, however, as it is in principle, soft soap is by no means easy to make; it is liable sometimes to go wrong in

the boiling, and then it becomes a difficult matter to set it right. The aim of the soft soap maker should be to produce a clear, transparent soap, pale in color, fairly free from odor, not too alkaline in character, and in some cases "figging" well. "Figging" in soft soap is a peculiar appearance—streaks of white usually found to strike from the sides of the vessel holding the soap inwards. Figging is usually considered to indicate a good quality of soft soap, but such is really not the case. A first-class soft soap can be made which will not fig, while on the other hand, a poor soap can be produced which will fig. The figging is usually ascribed to the presence of stearate of soda in the soap, which crystallizes out on the soap becoming cold, the crystals which are thereby formed giving rise to figging. Figging is mostly met with in winter time. Unless the proportion of soda and stearic acid in the soap is very large it does not occur in summer time.

The oils chiefly used in making soft soap are linseed oil, whale oil, cottonseed oil. These form the basis of all soft soaps. Linseed oil is the one chiefly used, as it saponifies easily, and gives a good, pale-colored, transparent soap, of a good consistency, fairly free from odor, and which keeps well. They, however, commonly produce dark-colored, although clear, soaps. Much, however, depends upon the quality of the oil which is used. Fish-oil soaps always have a fishy odor, which is not altogether unobjectionable. Cottonseed oil makes a fairly good soft soap, pale in color and transparent, figging well, which is not the case with the other two oils that have been named. Cotton-oil soaps are liable, however, to acquire a rancid odor on keeping. The quality of the cottonseed oil used has a material influence on the quality of the soap. The best refined oils produce pale-colored, transparent soaps; the commoner grades are apt to give darker colored soaps, which, owing to the large proportion of stearine they contain, are apt to fig strongly. Tallow is occa-

sionally added, in making soft soaps, to cause them to fig. Olive-oil soft soap is made for special purposes, such as silk washing, etc., but olive oil, owing to its cost, is not commonly added to soft soaps. Sometimes nut oil is used.

When white soft soaps are required, as is sometimes the case for special purposes in the cotton trade, such must be made from good white tallow, coconut oil, with perhaps a small quantity of lard or other fat, which yields white soaps, and particular attention must be paid to the quality of caustic potash used, which should be of a good white color.

The caustic potash used in making soft soap was at one time prepared by the soap maker for his use, by causticising pearlsh (carbonate of potash) with quicklime. Now, however, it is the custom for the smaller makers to purchase it ready prepared from the alkali maker in iron drums. When caustic potash is bought ready made, it is advisable to make an examination of it to see that it is up to its strength, of good color, fairly free from carbonate, and does not contain much, if any, oxide of iron. Much of the lower grades of caustic potash which are produced are defective on one or other of these points.

It is advisable that the soap maker should prepare at least two potash lyes of different strengths—one of 14 degrees Twaddell, the other of 25 degrees Twaddell. Some makers provide lyes of three strengths—14 degrees Tw., 23 degrees Tw., and 38 degrees Tw. Much, of course, depends on the construction of the soap boiler in which the soft soap is being made. If the boiler be one which is heated by fire-heat only, then a weak lye of 14 degrees Tw. may be used with advantage; while, if the boiler is fitted for steam-heating, with open and close steam coils, then stronger lyes may be used—say 23 degrees Tw. and 30 degrees Tw. Because in the first case as the boiling proceeds the lyes get stronger, while when working with open steam the tendency is for them to get weaker. It is however, by far the best plan to make the soaps in pans fitted with open and close steam coils.—Oil and Colourman's Journal.

W. J. GIBSON & CO.,

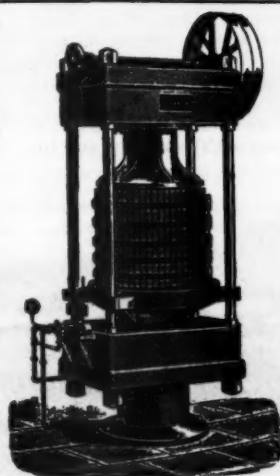
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Tallow, Grease,
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Beef and Pork Products
of all Kinds.

PL DIXON'S PERFECT LUBRICATING GRAPHITE.
The most Marvelous Lubricant Known.
Used Dry, or Mixed with Water, Oil or Grease.
NOT AFFECTED BY HEAT, COLD, STEAM OR ACIDS.
An Interesting and Instructive Pamphlet
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THREE SIZES BY HAND OR POWER.

Doors swing open to remove crackling.
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Full pressure at any point.
No blocking required.

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TINNOL A Paste
that Sticks.

No Discoloring of Labels.
No Rust Spots on Tin.
No Peeling Off.

WRITE FOR SAMPLE AND PRICES TO

THE ARABOL MANUFACTURING CO.,
11 GOLD STREET, NEW YORK.

MEAT FOR MILLIONS.

(Concluded from last issue.)

There are five great drying-rooms, where the sausages are hung for three, five, seven, and nine weeks, according to the kind, before smoking. The sight of one of these drying-



ONE OF SWIFT'S 300 LOCAL DISTRIBUTING DEPOTS.

rooms is something not to be forgotten. Imagine a wide church ranged with sausages through every foot of its space from floor to dome-top, tiers and tiers of sausages. The largest drying-room will hold sausages to the extent of two and a half million pounds.

The "summer" sausages are simply air-dried, but most of the domestic products are boiled in great vats before shipment. Then comes the smoking, for all but fresh sausages, and this is like the smoking of hams, with sixteen smokehouses for the work, each one four stories high and holding about 15,000 pounds.

And now I come to the Wool House, only another subdivision of the company's enormous business, yet the greatest establishment of its kind in the world. The work here consists in separating the wool from the pelts, and in preparing both of these for the market. About 7,000 skins a day are handled, which give, of course, an equal number of pelts and an average of two and a half pounds of wool per skin, nearly ten tons.

The skins are first washed and dried, then sorted and graded; not such an easy matter with fifty grades of wool to be separated one from the other. In the main, fineness and length of fiber are what determines quality.

Next comes the pulling of the wool from the pelts, this done without difficulty after the painting of the skins on the body side with a depilatory solution. To pluck out the wool now by handfuls is like pulling out rose leaves; there is no resistance. Some eighty men do this work, each one stripping about ninety skins a day. Then follows more sorting, and then a thorough drying on the mangle aprons of three enormous machines like printing presses, wherein hot air blows continuously. Seventy-five tons a week these three machines were drying when I saw them, and to do this meant running night and day. As fast as a lot of wool is dried (which takes about fifteen minutes) it is blown through pipes that run through the building in all directions, and there discharged like a spouting snow storm into its particular bin. So dozens of bins are filled.

Finally, there is the packing of the wool in bags and bales, the former done by stamping it under men's feet, the latter by hydraulic pressure. And now the wool is ready for sale to the cloth makers, save that it must be scoured to remove the grease before it can be carded. The greater part of the product is shipped unscoured ("grease wool"), but a part is run through complicated scouring-machines, where rollers and rakes, working in alkalis of soda and potash, make it absolutely clean.

Thus far I have come in my description, crowding things along as much as possible, yet, with space failing me, I find at least a dozen of the company's industries not even named. I have said nothing of the poultry-house, where in the season 15,000 head or more of fowls and chickens are handled every week. I have said nothing of the cold freezers, where turkeys and broilers, ducks

and geese, deer and bear, cuts of beef, butter, eggs, hearts, kidneys, etc., are kept. I have said nothing of the Beef Extract Factory, where two and a half million pounds of best lean trimmings are evaporated down every year to fifty thousand pounds of nutritive essence, mostly in solid form, and shipped all over the world.

Nor have I mentioned the Glue Factory, which runs night and day, and produces in a year over five million pounds, in grades to suit the needs of forty industries that use it. Nor have I mentioned the hide-cellars, the largest in the world, with an annual output of more than a million hides. Nor the Fertilizer Factory, where the waste material of other departments is utilized amazingly, and enough fertilizer, in various grades, is manufactured (86,226,586 pounds for 1898) to set the Garden of Eden blooming over again. Nor have I said a word about the factory where the famous "Wool Soap" comes into the world, with the disturbed young lady on its wrapper who "wishes her mamma had."



FILLING PAILS WITH "SILVER LEAF" LARD.

One thing, however, I must mention, for without this the whole great establishment would operate in vain. I mean the admirable plant for ice-making and artificial refrigeration. Here are twenty ice machines, driven by four 500-horse-power steam engines, with a daily capacity of 300 tons of ice, or 600 tons refrigerating capacity. These machines send brine, 6 or 7 degrees above zero, through 125 miles of pipe connected with the various cooling rooms. Thus all the operations we have seen may be carried on summer and winter, an advance which revolutionized the whole packing industry not so many years ago.

The lighting of Swift and Company's Chicago buildings requires 150 arc lights and 10,-

000 pieces. They spend \$65,000 a year for postage stamps. Their war revenue stamps on drafts, telegrams, bills of lading, etc., costs them \$1,000 a week. Their internal revenue stamps on butterine costs them \$5,000 a week. In their stables are 300 well kept horses—big dapple-grays, most of them—that draw their fine red wagons about Chicago and other cities, and also draw the 'buses that carry the young ladies employed to and from the offices, and meet the visitors at the trains, carrying them back and forth to and from the station free of charge. There is also a complete fire department, a system of local police, a finely equipped chemical laboratory, and many other admirable features that go necessarily with so vast an enterprise. To see all this is better than to hear about it, and let me say, in conclusion, that any one who chooses to visit the company's packing-houses will be shown about by bright, alert young men who act as guides, with the same courtesy that was extended to me.

—A syndicate of Blair and Bedford county (Pa.) farmers will, in the near future, build

a combined cold storage, creamery and ice cream plant at Martinsburg. The plant is to be completed within 90 days, at a cost of \$5,500. The Jackson Refrigerator Co., of Chicago, and the Elgin Creamery Co., of Elgin, Ill., it is said, are interested in the project. The capitalists interested in the enterprise are: Charles McMasters and H. H. Lykens, of Martinsburg; Geo. W. Replogle and H. K. Brown, of Woodbury, Bedford county; James E. Mock, of Currysville; C. B. Blanchard, of Toledo, Ohio, and J. M. Widener, of Chicago. This party of gentlemen has recently returned from a tour of inspection to New Florence, Pa., where they examined the workings of the largest creamery in the State.

—The Consolidated Ice Co., of Pittsburg, Pa., has decided to build two more large plants. These new structures will cost about \$110,000. The property of the Pittsburg Waste Co., op-



A THROUGH TRAIN OF SWIFT'S EXPORT BEEF.

Complete trains leave the Chicago plant every other day for Boston and New York, where the meat is transferred to refrigerator-ships.

000 incandescent lamps. Their local telephone service requires seventy-five stations on the premises. Their daily mail, going and coming, for all their plants, amounts to 25,-

posite Trenton avenue, has been purchased at a cost of \$12,000 as a site for the Wilkinsburg plant. A large stable to hold thirty horses is also to be an important addition to the company's branching out.

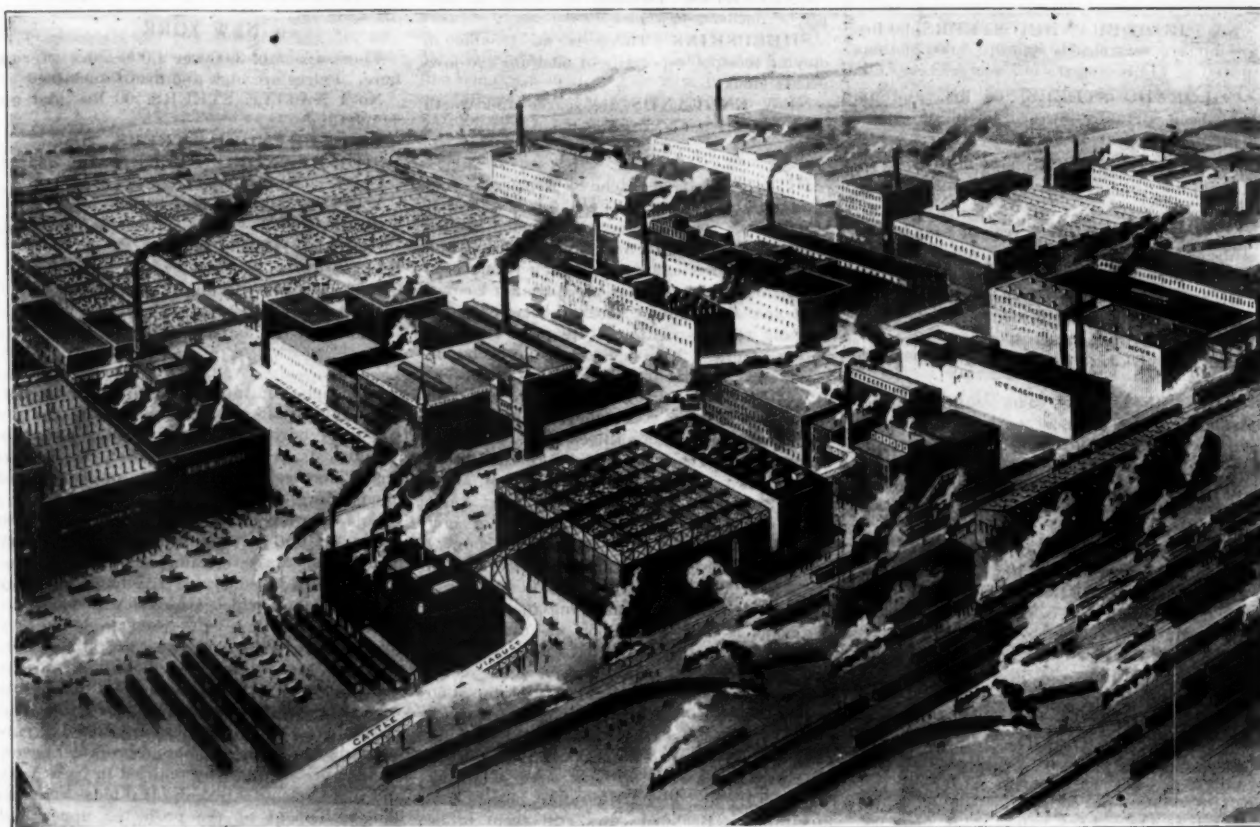
UP-TO-DATE RAILROADING.

So long as railroads are operated, just so long will there be disappointed employees. They are never satisfied. Take the freight brakeman, as an example; he will work along for several years in that position, and it is the hardest and most dangerous position in the operation of a road. As long as he is a brakeman he is perfectly contented. If he is a good man he eventually gets an extra freight run, after which a regular run. Then his trouble commences, as he then considers himself a thorough railroad man and lies awake of nights, wondering when he is to get a passenger train. If he is lucky and gets it, he then considers himself the whole road, and every time some one is promoted, getting something a little better than he has, he commences kicking, and thinks he is being discriminated against. It is true there are some great railroad men who have started in at the

sees one. You must know your man and know his ability to fill the position he is wanted for. Mr. Truesdale has, for years, made a study of railroad men, which is one of the factors of his success; and when changes were necessary on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western for the good of the service, he has filled the positions with up-to-date railroad men. B. I. Caldwell, who is at the head of the Traffic Department, was for many years assistant general passenger agent of the Missouri Pacific, and any one familiar with passenger business knows that road to be one of the hardest to handle in the country. Its lines extend into Tennessee, Arkansas and Texas on the South, through Missouri and Kansas to Colorado on the West, and Nebraska on the North, and crossing all the great Western lines. Taking care of this vast railroad division gave Mr. Caldwell a training in the passenger business that fitted him to fill

tion. What the stockholders now want are dividends, and the way to reach that point is through good and economical management. There never has been in the history of railroading, a change in the management of a road but that there has been a great many changes in the operating department. A number of good men are released and those that remain threaten some kind of trouble. But they generally looked at the practical bread and butter side of the question, and concluded it was better to have a position than to be out in the cold. People along the line of the D. L. & W. now realize that they are living in the United States, as they are getting fine Sunday train service. Heretofore when people wanted to go from one town to another, they were compelled either to hire a team or walk.

The new management of the D. L. & W. have demonstrated to the traveling public that they are equipped to carry passengers as well



BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF SWIFT AND COMPANY'S CHICAGO PLANT.
The buildings alone cover 40½ acres, with floor space equal to 67½ acre.

bottom, and gone rapidly to the top. Then again it is true that many have started in well up toward the top and gone rapidly down. Every man thinks he can run a newspaper, or a hotel, or operate a railroad, but to operate any enterprise successfully there must be a brainy man at the head of it, and he must surround himself with men who thoroughly understand their business.

There are two classes of railroad men who are dangerous to the service of a road. One is the new beginner, the other is the old-time employee who has been with the road so long he thinks he owns it. The farmer knows too little, and the latter too much for the good of the service. The directors of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad used good judgment when they made W. H. Truesdale president and general manager of that system. Mr. Truesdale has the reputation of being one of the greatest railroad men the country has produced. His success lies in the fact that he knows a railroad man when he

the position to which he was afterward elected—that of chairman of the Western Passenger Association. During the seven years that Mr. Caldwell held this position he was in daily contact with the best traffic men in the Western country, such as E. D. McCormick, of the Big Four; H. C. Townsend, of the Missouri Pacific; James Charlton, of the Chicago & Alton road, and in fact all the brainy traffic men in the West. The position of traffic manager is one of the greatest importance to a railroad, and Mr. Caldwell is thoroughly capable of meeting all the requirements. Mr. Truesdale has swept over the line, on the D. L. & W., and made many changes, all of which have been for the good of the service. It is true that some old-time employees have been set aside and younger men put in their places. To those not familiar with the workings of a large railway system, this may seem a little hard, but the days of sentiment in operating a railroad have passed. The good of the service must be the important considera-

as coal, and the great packinghouse interests of the West can now consider the shipping of their provisions in quantities over this line and feel secure that the handling of their products will have the best attention, both as to quick service and care.

Five Little Pigs Went to Market.

One of the cutest articles in the way of a paper weight has been received from the Illinois Casing Company, of Chicago. This portrays the well known nursery legend of the five little pigs that went to market. It is handsomely mounted in bronze, and will adorn any desk upon which it may rest. The Illinois Casing Company are always up-to-date in everything they do, and, like their celebrated sausage casings, they allow nothing to go out of their establishment that is not first-class in every respect. They reported that their business has increased a large per cent. during the past few months, and that they were never more pushed than at present.

Hides and Skins

MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

PACKER HIDES.—There is no appreciable change from last week. All kinds of branded stock are well sold up and the accumulation of natives is being gradually absorbed. The receipts of native and Texas cows are becoming more generous as this is the season when farmers are anxious to move their surplus.

No. 1 NATIVES, 60 lbs. and up, free of brands, have been in fairly active request at $11\frac{3}{4}$ @ $12\frac{1}{4}$ c.

No. 1 BUTT-BRANDED STEERS, 60 lbs. and up, are very closely sold up; 3,600 of them moved at $11\frac{3}{4}$ c.

COLORADO STEERS, 60 lbs. and up, have been virtually cleaned up in the movement of 11,000 at $11\frac{1}{4}$ c.

No. 1 TEXAS STEERS have moved in substantial quantity at $12\frac{1}{4}$ c. Same quality now offers $\frac{1}{4}$ c higher.

No. 1 NATIVE COWS, free of brands and grubs, 55 lbs. and up, have moved to the number of 5,000 at $11\frac{1}{4}$ c.

BRANDED COWS have moved to the number of 6,000 at $11\frac{1}{4}$ c, which, by the way, is considerably in advance of cars.

NATIVE BULLS are a strong factor at $9\frac{7}{8}$ @ 10 c.

COUNTRY HIDES.—The country market has been active on most varieties, including buffs, which have had a good call despite the ruling high figures. We quote:

No. 1 BUFFS, 40 to 60 lbs., free of brands and grubs, have moved at $10\frac{1}{4}$ c, which is now the accepted quotation.

No. 1 EXTREMES, 25 to 40 lbs., have sold at $10\frac{1}{2}$ c, and now offer at $10\frac{3}{4}$ c.

BRANDED STEERS AND COWS.—An ordinary selection are worth $9\frac{3}{4}$ c and are in active request at the price.

HEAVY COWS, free of brands and grubs, 60 lbs. and up, have sold on a basis of $10\frac{1}{4}$ c, the ruling figure.

NATIVE BULLS continue at $8\frac{1}{2}$ c flat.

CALFSKINS, 8 to 15 lbs., are scarce and a good country skin brings $12\frac{1}{4}$ c and sells readily.

KIPS.—The short-haired article, 15 to 25 lbs., brings 11c. Long-haired stock from $9\frac{3}{4}$ @ $10\frac{1}{4}$ c.

DEACONS are easy sellers at from $62\frac{1}{2}$ c to $82\frac{1}{2}$ c, according to weight, quality and selection.

SLUNKS.— 25 @ 30 c.

HORSE HIDES are in generous supply, though in no particular request at \$3.35.

SHEEPSKINS.—Traffic is restricted by

price, despite which a fair volume of business has been done.

COUNTRY PELTS, 75 @ $\$1.00$.

FRESH PACKER SHEARLINGS, 60 @ 75 c.

FRESH COUNTRY SHEARLINGS, 35 @ 55 c.

FRESH PACKER LAMBS, 80 c.

FRESH COUNTRY LAMBS, 40 @ 65 c.

BOSTON.

Brokers have no difficulty in moving receipts of buffs at $10\frac{1}{4}$ c.

CALFSKINS.—Demand in excess of supply.

SHEEPSKINS.—There is no trouble in moving receipts, especially of medium and low-priced stock.

NEW ENGLANDS are scarce and worth 10 c.

KANSAS CITY.

HIDES.—Last week closed with sales running up to 24,000 and, needless to add that the packers were in a very firm mood indeed. This week the sales foot up to 11,000 and could have been enlarged had the packers been willing to take $11\frac{1}{4}$ c for more branded cows. Just now the point of vantage between packers and tanners is the future price for light Texas steers. The packers seem to be inclined to think that heavy Texas steers at $12\frac{1}{4}$ c is a good price and therefore are willing to sell at this. Another block sold this week with heavies at $12\frac{1}{4}$ c, lights at $11\frac{3}{4}$ c, extremes at $11\frac{1}{2}$ c, a price that the other packers as yet are not willing to accept, as on lights they still think they can force sales at 12 c. However, quite a number of tanners, and some of them the largest in country at that, seem to think that the price is high enough at $11\frac{3}{4}$ c, and they will not pay any higher. Their argument being that the run of Texas is now fully upon us—that this is the season of the year that they are more plentiful, and while there may be some scarcity in the heavies, that decidedly the 50 to 60 weights will be largely in excess of former years. Under these circumstances they think that all they have to do is wait, and that the packers after awhile will get tired of seeing any hides pile up and, therefore, accept the inevitable. Branded cows still seem to be prime favorites and if packers are inclined to think that $11\frac{1}{2}$ c ought to be the objective price, still there is what may be called a flood of them in the country, and if the slaughter of such keeps up at the same pace that it has started for the next two months the legitimate season of the Texas run—it will be hard to see that the packers can maintain anything more than $11\frac{1}{4}$ c value for them. Some upper leather men who used these in former years, being large purchasers of such, now claim that the price is such that they would be forced to sell at a loss unless such leather made from them could be sold at 2 c a foot more than present prices. If this is a fact branded cows will lose quite an outlet which they had in former years. Late native steers are selling well. Early native steers, for which the packers are demanding high prices, are sort of dragging, but it would seem as if they would be all wanted before native steers again make their appearance in the fall—the packers have at least three months on which they can use their ingenuity to dispose of their long-haired stock at good prices.

SHEEPSKINS are in good demand; the

packers are getting what the pullers and dealers call a "little insolent" in their demands, but with all the so-called insolence of the packers, there is always some dealer or puller who just "wants a car or two to keep a-going" and these "one car or two" in the aggregate keep the market pretty clean, which is all that the packers care about.

PHILADELPHIA.

The market is firmly sustained and while tanners are indisposed to meet present prices holders take the same position regarding concession, believing that the necessities of the tanners will compel them to purchase at ruling figures in the near future. We quote:

CITY STEERS, 11 c.

COUNTRY STEERS, 10 @ $10\frac{1}{4}$ c.

CITY STEERS, 11 c.

COUNTRY COWS, $9\frac{1}{4}$ @ 10 c.

BULLS, $8\frac{1}{2}$ @ 9 c.

CALFSKINS closely sold up.

SHEEPSKINS.—Very active request.

NEW YORK.

There are only 3,000 or 4,000 hides offering here. Prices are high and firmly sustained.

No. 1 NATIVE STEERS, 60 lbs. and up, $11\frac{3}{4}$ @ $12\frac{1}{4}$ c.

BUTT-BRANDED STEERS, $11\frac{1}{2}$ c.

SIDE-BRANDED STEERS, $10\frac{1}{2}$ @ $11\frac{1}{4}$ c.

CITY COWS, $10\frac{3}{4}$ @ 11 c.

NATIVE BULLS, $9\frac{1}{2}$ @ $9\frac{3}{4}$ c.

CALFSKINS.—Well sold up. (See page 35.)

HORSE HIDES, $\$2.00$ @ $\$3.25$.

SALES—

1,000 Natives (S. T.), $12\frac{1}{4}$ c.

1,000 Natives (C. T.), $12\frac{1}{4}$ c.

1,200 Natives, outside, $11\frac{1}{2}$ c.

SUMMARY.

Conditions continued in favor of the packer. The branded stock is well cleaned up and the supply of native steers has been appreciably diminished. A marked condition is the material increase in the receipts of Texas and native cows.

The situation in the country market is also firmly maintained and prices are on a very firm basis. Eastern tanners have been operating with considerable freedom, especially in heavy hides, which are closely sold up. Despite the fact that buffs went to $10\frac{1}{4}$ c they sold readily. This figure also prevails in Boston and traders find no difficulty in moving their receipts. The Philadelphia market is very firm and holders are indisposed to concession even though tanners are delaying purchase in the hope of more favorable terms. Outside prices are being realized in New York and there are but 3,000 or 4,000 hides offering. The settlement of the projected upper and patent leather trust projects would doubtless give a great impetus to the hide traffic throughout the world.

CHICAGO PACKER HIDES—

No. 1 natives, 60 lbs. and up, $11\frac{3}{4}$ @ $12\frac{1}{4}$ c; No. 1 butt-branded, 60 lbs. and up, $11\frac{3}{4}$ c; Colorado steers, $11\frac{1}{4}$ c; No. 1 Texas steers, $12\frac{1}{4}$ c; No. 1 native cows, $11\frac{1}{4}$ c; under 55 lbs., $11\frac{1}{4}$ c; branded cows, $11\frac{1}{4}$ c; native bulls, $9\frac{7}{8}$ @ 10 c.

CHICAGO COUNTRY HIDES—

No. 1 buffs, 40 to 60 lbs., $10\frac{1}{4}$ c; No. 2, $9\frac{3}{4}$ c; No. 1 extremes, 25 to 40 lbs., $10\frac{1}{4}$ @ $10\frac{3}{4}$ c; branded steers and cows, $9\frac{3}{4}$ c; heavy cows, 60 lbs. and up, $10\frac{1}{4}$ c; native bulls, $8\frac{1}{2}$ c flat; calfskins, $12\frac{1}{2}$ c; kips, 11c for No. 1, $9\frac{3}{4}$ @ $10\frac{1}{4}$ c for No. 2; deacons, $62\frac{1}{2}$ @ $82\frac{1}{2}$ c; slunks, 25 @ 30 c; horse hides, $\$3.35$; country pelts, 75 @ $\$1.00$; packer shearlings, 60 @ 75 c; country shearlings, 35 @ 55 c; packer lambs, 80 c; country lambs, 40 @ 65 c.

BOSTON—

Buff hides, $10\frac{1}{4}$ c; New England hides, 10 c.

PHILADELPHIA—

Country steers, 10 @ $10\frac{1}{4}$ c; country cows, $9\frac{1}{4}$ @ 10 c; bulls, $8\frac{1}{2}$ @ 9 c.

RICHARD MCCARTNEY,
Broker, Packer Hides,
Steerine, Tallow, Sheepskins, Cottonseed
Oil, Fertilizing Materials, Bones, etc.
Correspondence solicited.
Information cheerfully given. Kansas City, Mo.

Packinghouse Twines

And Paper shipped from the mills direct.
Samples and estimates furnished.

CHARLES RIBBANS,

*31 Piano Street,

NEWARK, N. J.

DIVIDEND PAYERS.**FREE TO ENGINEERS.**

A Water Front Lot in Kings
County, Greater New York,
to any "Chief Engineer" • •

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CONSULTATION FREE.**WE CLEAN YOUR BOILERS.**

We analyze Feed Water and give remedy. Boilers in Packinghouses, Cold Storage Warehouses, Cottonseed Oil Mills, Glue, Soap and Fertilizer Works have all kinds of trouble with all kinds of water.

We can cure your trouble at once and save you money.

We make analysis of Water Free and Prescribe on Trial.

METROPOLITAN STEAM BOILER COMPOUND MFG. CO.,

26 COURT STREET, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

NEW YORK—

No. 1 native steers, 60 lbs. and up, 11¼¢ @ 12½¢; butt-branded steers, 11½¢; side-branded steers, 10¼¢ @ 11¼¢; city cows, 10¼¢ @ 11¢; native bulls, 9¼¢ @ 9½¢; calfskins (see page 35); horse hides, \$2.00 @ 3.25.

HIDELETS.

Julius Harburger, the New York hide dealer, has returned from Europe.

The many friends of J. B. Dewson, the well-known New York hide dealer, will be grieved to learn of the loss he has recently sustained in the death of his wife.

The Island Tanner Company, of Milwaukee, Wis., will soon begin building a tannery building on Canal street of that city. The plans are now in the hands of the architect, H. J. Esser. The enlargement will be 48x80 feet and is to meet the company's increased business. The plant will be ready in the fall.

The large and substantial brick structure known as the old cable power-house on West Ninth street, formerly used for furnishing the motive power for the Fifth street cable line, is to be utilized, with the necessary alterations, for a modern up-to-date tannery, in Kansas City, Mo. Among the backers of the enterprise are, it is said, the Kansas City Stock Yards Company, the Armour Packing Company, the Metropolitan Street Railway Company and George T. Stockham, proprietor of the Midland Hotel. The new tannery will be prepared to manufacture all kinds of leather, and will be pushed toward completion as rapidly as a large force of workmen can do it.

The projected upper leather trust is up against another snag. Representatives of the

tanners interested met the promoters at their office, 40 Wall street, last Monday for the purpose of discussing a new proposition which is said to constitute the ultimatum of J. & W. Seligman & Co., the bankers, who are financing the deal. The new proposition is as follows: \$10,000,000 6 per cent. bonds, \$17,500,000 7 per cent. preferred stock and \$17,500,000 in common stock, the tanners to receive 75 per cent. of the purchase price in preferred stock and the balance in cash or bonds at par; with a bonus of 50 shares of common stock thrown in with every 100 shares of preferred, just to show that there were no hard feelings. Sixteen of the firms represented indorsed the new scheme with more or less fervor. Eight of the others declined. The new proposition, while having the merit of being safer and more conservative than the preceding one, is obviously a good thing—for the bankers. It is generally thought in the trade, however, that the organization will be accomplished in the early future.

Plans are on foot for the erection of a 30-ton cottonseed oil mill at Bartlett, Tex. The required amount by subscription has been raised, a permanent organization is effected, and the directors elected, with these officers: W. J. Cagle, president; W. F. Felton, vice-president; G. A. Lindeman, secretary; J. T. Bartlett, treasurer, and C. W. Hill, general manager.

Blakely, Ga., will have a cotton oil mill in the near future. F. S. Jones, of Blakely, is the chief mover in the matter. Nearly the required capital has been subscribed, being secured locally.

Funeral of James Ross.

The body of James Ross, who was vice-president of the Thomas J. Lipton Company, was buried on Sunday in Oakwoods cemetery, Chicago. Services were conducted at 2 o'clock at Boydston's undertaking establishment, No. 4227 Cottage Grove avenue. Many friends were present at the funeral. Mr. Ross died Friday, the 4th inst., after an illness of three weeks. On July 14 he was stricken in his office and never fully regained consciousness. James Ross was a native of Glasgow and entered Sir Thomas Lipton's employment about twenty years ago. From the first he served the great merchant in the capacity of confidential adviser. In January, 1894, he came to the United States to take charge of the business in this country. Two years ago he was made vice-president of the firm, and since then has made his home in Chicago.

An Enormous Freight Yard.

The completion of the million and a half dollar terminals of the Burlington Railroad at Quincy, Ill., marks an important stage in the development of that system. It was only five years ago that the road built into St. Louis, and established there an enormous freight yard, with a capacity of 3,000 cars. Elsewhere, at Chicago, St. Paul, Kansas City and Denver, the Burlington has facilities for handling freight and passengers that are unexcelled.

Air Brakes and Couplers.

Railroads generally East and West are rapidly fitting their freight cars with air brakes and automatic couplers. An officer of the Burlington road said in Chicago recently that on his line there are 39,000 freight cars, 60 per cent. of which are equipped with Westinghouse Air Brakes, and 90 per cent. with Master Car Builder Automatic Couplers.

RATS**We Clean****RATS**

Packinghouses, Warehouses, Hide Houses, Soap Works, Fertilizer Works, Sausage Factories, MEAT MARKETS, FACTORIES, HOTELS, Houses and Flats of

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Roaches and
All Vermin.**

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BEST REFERENCES.

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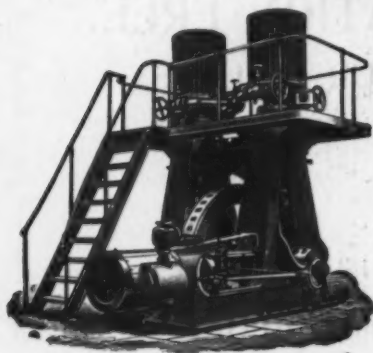
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FRICK COMPANY ENGINEERS.

ESTABLISHED 1853.
INCORPORATED 1885.

Capital, - \$1,000,000.



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A. H. STRICKLER, Vice Pres.
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& Refrigerating Machine Dept.

Manufacturers of the ECLIPSE ICE MAKING AND REFRIGERATING MACHINES. We build the largest and most successful Ice Making and Refrigerating Machinery made in this or any other country. Send for our list of References and New Ice Machine Circular or Red Book, describing latest improvements and methods for Making Ice and Refrigerating. Also builders of First-class CORLISS STEAM ENGINES. Send for Corliss Engine Catalog. Special High Speed (New Pattern) AUTOMATIC STEAM ENGINES.

CORLISS STEAM ENGINES. ICE MAKING MACHINERY. HIGH SPEED ENGINES.

STEAM BOILERS. TANKS. AMMONIA VALVES. FLANGES and FITTINGS.

Frick Company, WAYNESBORO,
ENGINEERS, FRANKLIN COUNTY, PA.



SMALL AUTOMATIC REFRIGERATING APPARATUS.

ICE AND REFRIGERATING MACHINERY.

NO BOILER. NO ENGINE.
NO MOTIVE POWER REQUIRED.

All sizes manufactured.
Don't buy Trust Ice.
Make your own Cold.

No repairs necessary.
Any desired temperature.
Write for catalogue and prices.

MCCRARY ICE MACHINE CO.,

Send for Illustrated
Catalogue.

110 Liberty St., NEW YORK, U. S. A.

ISBELL-PORTER COMPANY, Engineers and Founders.

New York Office, 245 Broadway, New York City.

Office and Works, NEWARK, N. J.

BUILDERS OF THE

POLAR Absorption Refrigerating and Ice Making Machine

For direct expansion or brine circulation.

Machines in operation in capacities up to 150 tons per day each.

POLAR BRINE COOLERS
POLAR CONDENSERS

for
Compression
Plants.

Estimates, drawings and specifications furnished for complete plants or for alterations and improvements, and for the equipment of direct expansion plants with brine coolers.



SMELLS.

BAD SMELLS, NASTY SMELLS, HORRID SMELLS,

ARE COMPLETELY DESTROYED BY USING

"PURIFINE."

It does not create. It prevents smells, takes away all other smells and leaves none of its own. It don't smell itself, just kills other smells. The only disinfectant on the market that kills bad smells. You use it with hot or cold water. One gallon of Purifine is good for 10 to 20 gallons of water, and makes a strong NON-POISONOUS smell killer and can be used with sprinkling can, sponge, cloth or broom about Slaughterhouses, Hide Warehouses, Packinghouses, Cold Storage Buildings, Factories, Meat Markets and Rendering Works. Sample gallon sent by express, charges prepaid to your office door for \$2.00 with order. Put up in 10 gallon kegs, 25 gallon half barrels and 50 gallon barrels. Our printed matter tells all about it.

NEW YORK OFFICE: 307 Chambers Street.

D. C. GRAY, Manager.

FITCH CHEMICAL CO., Bay City, Mich.

Ice and Refrigeration

Notes.

—G. M. Norton has bought the Hanksville (Vt.) Co-operative Creamery and now has it in operation.

—The Walker Ice Company, of Worcester, Mass., for dealing in ice, coal and wood, has been incorporated with capital of \$150,000; incorporators, A. H. Sears, L. G. White and E. M. Bond.

—Architect A. H. Moses has completed plans for the erection of a cold storage warehouse building for private parties at Linfield, Pa. The structure is to be of brick and iron with cement flooring, electric lighting, piping, etc.

—A meeting of the creditors of the W. & M. Wood Company, manufacturers of ice machines of 11 Broadway, New York, was held last week. The claims, aggregating \$6,000, were filed and Miss Isabella Hamilton, the bookkeeper of the company, was elected trustee of the estate. She is the first woman elected as trustee in that city under the new bankrupt act.

—On the farm of John R. Dodd, in Potter county, Pa., it having been discovered that ice was in a certain rocky crevice, the year around, a shaft was dug in the rocks to the depth of 14 feet, when the atmosphere became so cold it was impossible to proceed further. No water was found in the shaft but the drippings down the side freeze as they trickle and water poured down the shaft is said to freeze solidly in a few minutes.

—A prominent stockholder of the Standard Ice Manufacturing Company, of Pennsylvania, says the company expect to spend at least \$2,500,000 in establishing its proposed plants. The building of the Allegheny plant is just a beginning and the next move will be in Philadelphia and New York, from thence to Southern cities, where the use of manufactured ice is rapidly growing and it is expected that arrangements will be made in the near future for building a plant at Caracas, Venezuela.

—It is stated that Armour & Co. have decided to proceed without delay with the building of a nine-story cold storage warehouse at South Omaha. The structure will be of brick with a frontage on Q street of 184 feet and a depth of 200 feet. It is estimated that 1,500 carloads of earth will be removed, to provide for the cellar and foundations. This immense building will have a capacity of 30,000,000 pounds of meat. It is said the building will cost \$250,000 and it is expected will be under cover before winter sets in.

—The contract for constructing the plant of the Standard Ice Manufacturing Company to be located on River avenue, Allegheny, Pa., has been awarded to the York Manufacturing Company, of York, Pa., its bid being about \$185,000. Dr. E. J. Kauffman, a stockholder of the ice company, has charge of the numerous plants which are to be built in the United States, South and Central America. The contract for the building which is to cost about \$100,000, has not been given, as several details are yet to be arranged. The capacity of the plant at Allegheny will be about 200 tons of ice per day.

—Decision has been given by the Supreme Court of Minnesota in the case of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. William George and others, affirming the

findings of the Ramsey County Court and denying to the insurance company the restraining order it asked. The controversy is over a refrigerating plant in a building on which the insurance company has a mortgage of \$50,000. The mortgage was made by Wm. H. Patterson, in October, 1892, to run for five years. He transferred his interests to the Thurston Cold Storage Company, which became insolvent in 1897. The property has since been leased by the St. Paul Cold Storage Company. In March, 1895, the primitive refrigerating plant was thrown out and a new plant for artificial ice installed by the Hercules Ice Machine Company. The price was to be \$12,000 and the company took notes for it. The plant was never, however, formally accepted, and has since been used by the St. Paul company under lease. The notes and the rental rights have been transferred to George. He was going to move the machine out and the insurance company applied for this restraining order on the ground that the machine was part of the real estate, and was a substitute for the earlier apparatus that belonged to the property. It is represented that the building is worth not more than \$25,000 to meet the mortgage of \$50,000.

Unique Refrigerating Plant.

What may be considered the most unique kind of refrigerating plant yet contrived, judging from an elaborate descriptive article in the Zeitschrift of the Austrian Union of Engineers and Architects, is located in Vienna. A special point in view has been not to have the plant reach the freezing state, but to insure the maintenance of such a temperature as shall suffice for meats and vegetables or other food stuffs, for some of which a freezing temperature would be objectionable. The indirect system is adopted, cooled air being distributed through the storage chambers by forced circulation, resort being had to carbonic acid gas. The gas is compressed to liquefaction and the heat of compression removed by water, after which the liquefied carbonic acid is permitted again to expand to the gaseous state in coils placed in tanks of brine. The brine is thus lowered to the desired temperature while the expanded gas is returned to the compressors to complete the cycle, there being no circulation of the brine through pipes in the storage rooms, but it is led to a series of pans in a special chamber; while, therefore, the brine flows from pan to pan, the air is drawn through the spaces between the pans or trays, and is thus cooled. A circulating fan at one end of the chamber in which the cooling trays stand draws the air from the storage rooms through the spaces between the trays and delivers it again into the vaults. A graphical record of the temperature in the storage vaults compared with that outside shows that one to five degrees centigrade was maintained, while outside it was between +35 and -5 centigrade.—New York Sun.

Frozen Pictures.

Artificial ice is commonly frozen in blocks, 11x22x40 inches, weighing 320 pounds. Into such or even larger blocks theater posters are sometimes frozen for the purpose of novelty in display, the blocks being placed lying flat or standing on end upon the sidewalk. Even when thus exposed, a block of such size will last for a considerable time. Now and

then a florist has a bunch of flowers frozen in a cake of ice for the same purpose.

A butcher may have a leg of lamb frozen in an ice block, and sometimes a fish dealer has a fish frozen in a block of ice, which is set on edge, the fish showing its natural position in the center of the block.

Occasionally flowers are frozen in ice to make a decorative piece for a dinner table, the moulds used for such purposes being more or less ornamental in design or decorative in effect. One mould that is used for this purpose produces an ice form having a square base, slightly tapering, surmounted by a dome. This piece is about twelve inches square at the base, and about thirty inches in height. Another form used for this purpose is a pyramid, another as an obelisk, and still another is a column supported on a base.

It takes care and labor to freeze the flowers in the ice in an attractive and suitable shape. Separate buds may have to be held in position in the water until the gradually freezing ice comes up to support them where they have been held. Roses and various other flowers are frozen in ice forms in this manner. At an ice manufacturing establishment in this city, at Christmas time, there was frozen in a block of ice for a customer a bunch of holly. Decorative pieces for the table are, of course, set upon a suitable holder. Such pieces will last without great deterioration for hours.

While ice in these various forms for display and decorative purposes is called for occasionally, the demand is not great.—Portland (Me.) Express.

Russian Exhibition of Dairy Products, Etc.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has received through the Department of State notice that the Imperial Free Economical Society of St. Petersburg will hold an exhibition of Russian dairy products and an international exhibition of machines, apparatus, kinds of packing, and appliances for transportation of milk products at St. Petersburg during September, 1899. None but Russian products will be admitted to the exhibit of dairy products, but the exhibit of machines, etc., will be international. Preserved milk (condensed milk, milk flour, etc.) will be admitted to the international exhibit.

The exhibition of dairy products will consist of milk, cream, curds, butter, cheese, koumiss, kefir, gaseous milk, milk brandy, condensed milk, etc.

The international exhibition will embrace apparatus and machines to work milk, separators, churns, butter dryers, cheese-kettles, pasteurizers, elevators, apparatus for scientific and practical analysis of milk, butter, and other products, dairy buildings, ice wagons, cooling rooms, etc.

The exhibition will open on the thirteenth of September and continue one month. Exhibitors will be required to notify the Committee of Organization of the amount of space wanted for their articles and to pay an entrance fee of one rouble per square arshin (about 85 cents per square yard).

All articles for exhibition must be delivered not later than five days before the opening and all expenses for delivery and return of articles will be charged to the exhibitor.

Diplomas of honor (the highest award), gold, silver and bronze medals and certificates of honor will be given for the best exhibits.

Intending exhibitors can obtain blank applications from the Bureau of Animal Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The Gadsden (Ala.) Cottonseed Oil Company is rapidly pushing to completion the building of a guano factory at East Gadsden. The buildings are in position and the necessary machinery has been ordered.

JOHN D. CRIMMINS, Jr.,
PRESIDENT.

ATLANTIC ALCATRAZ ASPHALT CO.,

OFFICE, 57 East 59th Street, N. Y.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Atlantic Alcatraz Asphalt Paint,
Atlantic Alcatraz Roof Paint,
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CONTRACTORS FOR

ASPHALT FLOORS,
WATERPROOFING,
INSULATION, ETC.



ALCATRAZ Is An
ASPHALT Absolute
Insulator.

ASK US FOR PARTICULARS, or,

Wheeler & Thomas, 109-171 Wells St., Chicago, Ill.
Thomas J. Hind, 19 Milk St., Boston, Mass.
Winding & Gezeischap, 609 Pabst Bldg., Milwaukee, Wis.
T. J. Lewis Roofing Co., Omaha, Neb.
F. W. Heerwagen, 506 Prudential Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y.

ARCTIC FREEZING CO., Cold Storage and Freezing

119, 120 & 121 WEST ST.,

Telephone 1933 CORTLANDT. NEW YORK.

ROOTHMAN & ROBINSON, Proprietors.

JOHN R. ROWAND,

MANUFACTURER OF

CHARCOAL

Re-Carbonized, Pulverized and Granulated

For Chemical, Rectifying and Foundry Purposes;
also for Ice Manufacturers a specialty.

ENTERPRISE MILLS, CLEMENTON, Camden Co., N. J.

REFERENCES: U. S. Mint, Rosengarten & Sons,
Stuart, Peterson & Co., Philadelphia Warehousing
and Cold Storage Co., Philadelphia.
Philadelphia, Pa., March 3, 1898.

Mr. John R. Rowand.

Dear Sir: We have been using your Re-carbonized
Granulated Charcoal for a long time, and
cheerfully add my testimony as to its quality
and cleanliness, effectiveness as a filtering.

Yours truly, JOHN W. EDMUNDSON,
Chief Engineer Philadelphia Warehousing and
Cold Storage Co.

CHAS. W. BOYER, M.E.

81 Walnut St., Somerville, Mass.

**EXPERT ON REFRIGERATING, ICE
AND ABATTOIR MACHINERY. . .**

Inspections and tests made to determine the
most economical method of running a Re-
frigerating or Ice Making Plant. Errors of
Construction Located and Corrected. . . .

Designs, Specifications & Estimates Prepared.

Expert supervision given for purchasers having
plants in prospect or in process of erection.

REFRIGERATION

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ICE MAKING.



THREE-TON COMPRESSOR.

Permit Us to Give You An
ESTIMATE.

Because we manufacture
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**Simplest,
Most Durable,
Most Efficient
Plants.**

Anyone competent to
operate motive power
can operate them.

**ONE TON TO
TWENTY-
FIVE TONS.**

GEO. CHALLONER'S SONS CO.,

ENGINEERS and FOUNDERS.

35 OSCEOLA STREET, OSHKOSH, WIS.

Investigating Tuberculosis.

In accord with a resolution adopted by the last New York Legislature the committee appointed to investigate tuberculosis were in conference on August 1 at Albany. Veterinarian Moore had an elaborate array of facts and figures, together with a number of communications from authorities, all tending to establish the theory that bovine tuberculosis was not communicable to human beings. He read answers to inquiries addressed to the Amherst (Mass.) agricultural station, the New Jersey agricultural station at New Brunswick, N. J., from Ellerslie stock farm and a number of entirely reliable persons whom Dr. Moore had asked whether they had known of any case of tuberculosis which there was reason to believe was traceable to bovine infection. They all replied that there was no such instance within their knowledge or experience. One correspondent, whose name was withheld, related his own family experience, which was to the effect that he had five young children who used the milk of a herd of

cows, 90 per cent. of which were tuberculous, but the children never showed any ill effects or signs of contagion.

Meetings were also held at Syracuse. The committee will report to the Legislature with recommendations before February 1, 1900.

Indians Threaten Cattlemen.

Several of the largest cattle-owners in the Osage nation have had suits brought against them in the courts at Pawnee, which have jurisdiction, to recover a sum aggregating nearly \$500,000, the suits being in the nature of injunctions restraining the cattlemen from removing their herds from the reservation until the money is paid.

The Indians claim that cattle aggregating 200,000 head, whose owners have no lease, are being pastured within the reservation. Upon investigation they found the cattle owners in possession of permits from the agent at Pawhuska, but in each case could produce no lease, and none is found upon record in these particular cases.

—The Consolidated Ice Company, of Pittsburgh, Pa., will build two new plants. One of these will be at Wilkesburg, and the other on the South Side, Pittsburgh, of that State. Each of these plants will have a 100-ton capacity. They will each cost \$53,000. The Wilkesburg plant will be on the site of the Pittsburgh Waste Company.

—The work of enlarging the Winthrop Spring Hygea Ice Company's plant at New London, Conn., has begun. Two new wells will be sunk. The machinery, which will add fifty tons to the company's daily output, will arrive shortly.

—The Osceola (Wis.) Creamery Company has leased ground from Samuel Fracais at Pine Lake, near there, on which they will build a new creamery.

—The South Bend Creamery, at Edgemont, Ontario, Can., has been destroyed by fire; loss about \$2,500; partially insured.

—The new cold storage house south of the International freight depot at Laredo, Tex., is completed.

New York Markets.

OCEAN FREIGHTS.

	Liverpool, per ton.	Glasgow, per ton.	Hamburg, per 100 lbs.
Oil cake	10/	10/	16
Bacon	15/	17 6	18
Lard, ton	15/	17 6	18
Cheese	25/	24/	2 M.
Butter	30/	30/	2 M.
Tallow	15/	17 6	18
Beef, per ton	3/	5 6	18
Pork, per bbl	2 6	2 6	18

Direct port U. K. or continent, large steamers, berth terms, 2/10 1/2. Cork for orders, 3/6.

LIVE CATTLE.

Weekly receipts:

	Beef.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City	1,933	5	1,420	43,500	6,815
Sixtieth St.	2,934	104	6,801	2,840	
Fortieth St.					14,787
Hoboken	2,200	40	40	1,576	
Lshigh Val. B. N.	2,102				3,642
Baltimore & O.	1,812				
Weehawken	410				
Scattering	350		103	78	
Totals	11,281	144	8,350	47,994	25,244
Totals last week	10,874	210	8,751	45,182	29,298

Weekly exports:

	Live Cattle	Live Sheep	Live Hogs
Eastmans Company			3,700
Nelson Morris			2,760
Armour & Co.			1,760
J. Shamberg & Son	4 0		
Schwarsbach & Salsberger	400		2,394
Swift and Company			1,464
W. W. Brauer Co., Ltd.	470		
W. A. Sherman	244		
A. E. Outerbridge	45	40	
L. S. Dillenback		55	
G. F. Lough & Co.	24		
Total shipments	1,553	95	12,578
Total shipments last week	1,908	35	12,224
Boston exports this week	2,798		17,298
Baltimore	9-8		1,712
Newport News	788		
Montreal	3,667	3,914	
To London	1,838	750	3,370
To Liverpool	8,596	2,410	27,260
To Glasgow	974	764	
To Bristol	608		
To Hull	244		
To Southampton		988	
To Bermuda and West Indies		95	
Totals to all ports	9,329	4,049	31,618
Total to all ports last week	9,774	3,127	29,347

QUOTATIONS FOR BEEVES (New York).

Good to prime native steers	5 45 a 5 75
Medium to fair native steers	5 15 a 5 40
Common native steers	4 30 a 5 10
Stags and Oxen	3 00 a 4 90
Bulls and dry cows	1 60 a 4 00
Good to prime native steers one year ago	5 05 a 5 30

LIVE CALVES.

Prices were higher this week, with a fair demand. We quote:
Live real calves, prime, per lb. a 7 1/2
" " " common to good, per lb. 6 1/2 a 7

LIVE HOGS.

The demand was fair for hogs this week, and prices were considerable higher, owing to the light receipts. We quote:
Hogs, heavy weights (per 100 lb.) extreme... a 5 05
Hogs, heavy... a 5 10
Hogs, light to medium... 5 10 a 5 15
Pigs... 5 20 a 5 25
Roughs... 4 00 a 4 10

CHICAGO.

Chicago, Aug. 10.—Union Stock Yards.—Hog market mostly 5c lower. Light hogs, \$4.50@4.85; mixed packers, \$4.30@4.70; heavy shipping grades, \$3.95@4.60; rough packing grade, \$3.95@4.20. Hogs closed weak; generally 10c lower.

CINCINNATI.

Hog market quiet and steady; range, \$3.75 @4.80.

EAST BUFFALO.

Pigs, good, \$4.85@4.90; grassers, \$4.70@4.80; Yorkers, good, \$5.00; grassers, \$4.85; mixed, \$4.85@4.90; heavy, \$4.75@4.80.

EAST LIBERTY.

Hogs active on good, dull on common. Best common Yorkers and medium weights, \$5.00 @5.05; good corn pigs and light Yorkers, \$4.75 @4.90; heavy weights, \$4.70@4.75; common pigs, grassers and stubblers, \$4.50@4.75.

INDIANAPOLIS.

Hogs, steady at \$4.70@4.80.

PEORIA.

Hog market mostly 5c lower. Light, \$4.45 @4.70; mixed, \$4.40@4.60; heavy, \$4.35@4.60; rough, \$3.90@4.10.

ST. LOUIS.

Hogs, steady; Yorkers, \$4.75@4.85; packers, \$4.50@4.60; butchers, \$4.65@4.75.

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

With light receipts and a slow demand prices remain about steady. We quote:
Spring lambs... 6 a 7 1/2
Live sheep... 4 1/2 a 5
" common to medium... 4 a 4 1/2

LIVE POULTRY.

Demand was fairly active and market ruled steady at unchanged prices. We quote:

Spring Chickens, large, per lb.	13 1/2 a 14 1/2
" small, per lb.	12 a 13
Fowls	12 a 13
Roosters, old, per lb.	8 a 9
Turkeys, mixed, per lb.	8 a 9
Ducks, Western, per pair	.60 a .80
Geese, Western, per pair	1.10 a 1.35
Pigeons, per pair	.25 a .30

DRESSED BEEF.

Prices were stronger this week on beef, with a fair demand. We quote:

Choice Native, heavy	8 1/2 a 9
" light	8 1/2 a 8 3/4
Common to fair Native	8 a 8 1/2
Choice Western, heavy	8 1/2 a 9
" light	8 a 8 1/2
Common to fair Texan	7 1/2 a 7 3/4
Good to choice Heifers	7 1/2 a 7 3/4
Common to fair Heifers	7 a 7 1/2
Choice Cows	7 a 7 1/2
Common to fair Cows	6 1/2 a 7
Good to choice Oxen and Stags	6 a 6 1/2
Common to fair Oxen and Stags	5 1/2 a 6
Fleshy Bologna Bulls	6 a 6 1/2

DRESSED CALVES.

Vealers were in fair demand, with prices ruling higher. We quote:

Veals, City dressed, prime	10 a 11
" common to good	9 1/2 a 10 1/2
" Country dressed, prime	9 1/2 a 10
" fair to good	8 1/2 a 9 1/2
" common to fair	6 1/2 a 7 1/2

DRESSED HOGS.

The demand was fair, and prices higher. We quote:

Hogs, heavy	a 6 1/2
Hogs, 160 lbs.	a 6 1/2
Hogs, 160 lbs.	a 6 1/2
Hogs, 160 lbs.	a 7
Pigs	a 7 1/2

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The demand for sheep and lambs was fair this week. Prices unchanged. We quote:

Spring lambs	10 a 11 1/2
Good to choice lambs	8 a 10
Common to medium lambs	7 1/2 a 8
Good to prime sheep	8 a 8 1/2
Common to medium	7 a 7 1/2

DRESSED POULTRY.

Receipts last six days, 4,322 pkgs.; previous six days, 3,970 pkgs. The demand continues slow and disappointing and there is considerable accumulation of both fowls and chickens from Monday's arrivals and some of last week's receipts are still in the coolers. Fowls are dull, Western chickens are plenty and average grades dull and weak. Nearby chickens very dull, unless exceptionally fancy. Eastern and Long Island spring ducks in good demand and firm; squabs about steady. We quote:

Turkeys, average grades, hens or toms	a 11
Spring chickens, Phila., large, per lb.	a 10
" small and medium	a 10
Penn., mixed weights	a 15
Western, dry-picked, large, per lb.	a 14
" scalded, large, per lb.	a 13 1/2
" dry-picked or sc., medium	a 12 1/2
" " " " " " " "	a 11 1/2
Fowls, State and Penna., good to prime	a 11
" Western, dry-picked, prime	a 11
" Southwestern	a 11 1/2
" Western, scalded, prime	a 11 1/2
" heavy	a 10 1/2
Old cocks, Western, per lb	a 7 1/2
Ducks, Eastern, Spring	a 14
" L. I. Spring	a 14
" Western, Spring, per lb	a 6 1/2 a 8 1/2
" old, per lb.	a 6 1/2 a 8 1/2
Geese, Eastern, Spring, per lb	a 16 1/2 a 17 1/2
Squabs, choice, large white, per doz.	a 2 00 a 2 25
" small and dark, per doz	a 1 80 a 1 75

PROVISIONS.

The demand for provisions was fairly good this week at steady prices. Pork loins higher. We quote:

(JOBBER TRADE).

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. average	11 1/2 a 12
" 12 to 14 "	11 a 11 1/2
" heavy "	a 11
California hams, smoked, light	7 1/2 a 8
" heavy "	7 a 7 1/2
Smoked bacon, boneless	9 1/2 a 10
" (rib in)	9 a 9 1/2
Dried beef sets	a 10 1/2
Smoked beef tongues, per lb.	a 20
" shoulders	6 1/2 a 7
Pickled bellies, light	7 1/2 a 8
" heavy "	7 a 7 1/2
Fresh pork loins, City	10 a 10 1/2
" " Western	9 a 9 1/2

LARDS.

Pure refined lards for Europe	5 85 a 5 90
" South America	6 50 a 6 55
" Brazil (kegs)	7 60 a 7 65
Compounds—Domestic	a 5 00
Export	a 5 1/2
Prime Western lards	5 57 a 5 60
" City lards	5 1/2 a 5 20
" lard stearine	a 7 1/2
" oleo "	a 7 1/2

FISH.

Cod, heads off	5 a 6
" heads on	3 1/2 a 4
Halibut, White	13 a 14
" Grey	7 a 9
" Frozen	
Striped bass	10 a 20
Bluefish, Green	5 a 10
Eels, skinned	5 a 10
" skin on	4 a 6
White perch	a
Flounders	a
Salmon, Western, frozen	a
" green	15 a 20
" Eastern	a
Smelts, green	a
Lobsters, large	15 a 17
" medium	10 a 12 1/2
Herrings, frozen	a
" green	a
Red snappers	a
Mackerel, Spanish, live, large	12 1/2 a 18
Shad, N. C. bucks	a
" roes	a
Scallops	a
Soft crabs, large	30 a 50
" medium	20 a 25
Weakfish, frozen	a
" green	2 a 4
Sea bass, Eastern	4 a 6
White fish	a
Pompano	18 a 20
Haddock	3 a 4
King fish, native	12 1/2 a 20
" frozen	a
Ciscoes	a
Prawn	a 1 25
Sea trout	a
Sheephead	a
Porgies, L. I.	4 a 5
Brook Trout	a
Butterfish	4 a 5
Flukes	3 a 4
Green turtles	a 15

GAME.

The season for game being over, quotations for the time being are suspended.

BUTTER.

Receipts last six days, 36,977 pkgs.; previous six days, 45,766 pkgs. The market for creamery butter is showing marked strength at the recent advance, the strongest feature being the material decrease in receipts. There is less export buying of creamery than was the case before the advance, but there are some inquiries still coming from abroad and some from domestic shipping trade, and local dealers are taking stock with some freedom. Altogether the movement is sufficient to keep the goods cleaned up as closely as receivers wish. Undergrades of creamery do not accumulate to any burdensome extent. State dairy is quiet and unchanged. Western imitation in moderate demand. Fresh factory quiet and steady. We quote:

D. B. MARTIN,

Union Abattoir Company,
OF BALTIMORE.

Grays Ferry Abattoir Co.,
OF PHILADELPHIA.

Abattoir Hides, All Selections.

Manufacturers

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Oleo Oil, Stearine, Neutral Lard, Refined
Tallow, Neats Foot Oil, Pure Ground Bone,
Glues, and all Packing House Products.

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BALTIMORE, MD.

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Pennsylvania Railroad Co.,
and its Affiliated Lines.

D. B. MARTIN, President.

F. W. ENGLISH, Superintendent.

Retail Department.

LAUGH AND THINK.

The slack summer season is now on. The silence of the summer resort is broken by the gathering noise of the fugitives from the hot cities. These gay throngs of the seaside represent so many absent customers from the city trade, which give the metropolitan market man his slack times and grumbles. Meat men take the lull of the hot season as a time for recreation, picnicking and general fraternal jollity. From all over the country come evidences of this fact. After the laugh, then think. At this time, when the lull of business naturally makes men think as well as recreate, it is just as well to cover the whole retail field. There is time now to look over the books and see just how the accounts stand and discover the causes which led to their present conditions. This is made doubly necessary in view of the fact that the butcher will have to feed his remaining and his returning customers at a higher price for carcass beef than he did last winter. We have been advising the retailer for some time to elevate his prices and make surer of his collections. The former is necessary to cover cost, and the latter is necessary to gather in the funds necessary to the conduct of the business.

There is a matter which possibly has not attracted the retailer's attention as much as it has ours. It is the effort to use forequarters for bargain counter cuts as a delusive attractor of trade and a drawing card, and selling the hinds and better cuts at a price which will cover the loss on the shoulders, etc., with a mite of profit added. Cheap cuts should be sold at a fair profit also in order that each cut of the carcass can earn its share of the cost and profit in the sale of the whole body. No cut of a carcass should ever be sold at less than the price paid per pound wholesale with at least 10 per cent. added to cover working expenses. With this as a basis of the retailing of the cheapest cuts and the other cuts selling on the basis of their present prices, the market man, if he collects his money, can cut out and live. We have seen carcasses of sheep sell at 8 cents per pound, and have seen certain cuts hang in a butchershop for 7 to 7½ cents per pound, when the cheapest meat in the place should not have gone at less than 9 cents. Any accountant, under such conditions, can tell a butcher his end if he himself cannot see it.

What is true of mutton is true of beef and pork. And what is true of this particular yellow card butcher is true of the majority of meat men doing a retail trade in this country.

We do not counsel usury, but we do advise the retail trade to do business according to the inexorable requirements of a business system, because tradesmen in every line have found such to be absolutely necessary. The cost, profit and loss should be distributed over the whole carcass.

THE BUSINESS REFLECTOR.

Balancing accounts: Did you ever balance your accounts quarterly or yearly? Do you ever take stock? The first question is addressed to the whole market trade—grocers, butchers and delicatessens.

The last question is more pertinent to the two last classes of business people named because the butcher can take stock in ten minutes and see what he has on hand at any time. Every merchant adds himself up at stated times to see how he and his business stand. This way of flopping along from month to month, and year to year without knowing the amount of stock on hand or the amount of profit and loss, is "going it blind" by main strength and awkwardness, trusting to Fate or to some other unbusiness-like agency to pull the store through its trade life. The "trial balance" is the true test of the condition of any business for the period covered by it. And the "balance sheet" is the informer which tells the marketman whether or not his business is being conducted on sound business principles and to warn him early to either change his methods or to give up that line of trade, for a continuation of the same system will lead to failure and the ultimate loss of one's entire capital. If a retailer will not take advice from others or profit by their good or bad example, he surely can do so from his "trial balance," which reflects the wise or foolish conduct of his own business methods. This thing of carrying or trying to carry one's accounts, goods, and every detail in his memory is fatal. The brain leaks, and more is lost than retained. The marketman will find out in the long run that memory-bookkeeping, and brain-balance sheets are expensive luxuries and business carelessness which rock a store to its ruin.

THE ICE EMBALMER.

We are gradually getting around to fixing up everything for eternity. The man who can embalm ice has now discovered himself, and announced his idea. He is a "Hoosier," and claims that he can preserve ice for a great length of time. He has embalmed three blocks of ice and kept them unshrinkable for three months. When this embalming feat is a success we shall just lay a ton in the cellar for the summer, cold blast and turn on the chill air as the salty fluid threatens to ooze from our august brow.

If some coal dealer will now invent the perpetual hissing flame which will not out, nor fire the premises, we'll try to get on with the butcher and the grocer, because they can't help themselves, and suppliantly pray that our millennium shall last. The ice embalmer has a vast field ahead of him, and all we need is a few pocketful of the chilling blocks for summer use in our wanderings among the trade.

The Butchers' Barometer.

Watch the clouds and the rain reports. As the weather goes so will go grass, cattle and the price of beef in Kansas at least according to the following schedule of stock and food conditions. It is from replies to a circular sent out by a Missouri commission house inquiring about fat cattle to arrive:

Cloud County, Kan.—If corn crop is as good as now promised there will be no cattle marketed off grass.

Jewell County, Kan.—No grass cattle and 50 per cent. less stock cattle.

Geary County, Kan.—No grass cattle; have more feeders and less stock cattle than a year ago.

Marshall County, Kan.—Our cattle holding about the same as last year; will feed about 75 per cent. of last year.

Clay County, Kan.—Will feed about same number of cattle as last year; no cattle will be shipped off grass; our cheap corn will cause a demand for feeders.

Republic County, Kan.—There are few cattle to go to market in this section in the next two months; corn good and about as many stockers as last year.

Bourbon County, Kan.—Our people will want lots of cattle this fall; corn good, though cattle are too high-priced to feed.

Morton County, Kan.—The prospects for corn at present are the best we ever had. A large decrease of cattle in the county as compared with last year. Our feeding operations will be increased this year.

Pottawatomie County, Kan.—Less cattle than a year ago. A number who fed last year will not indulge this fall.

Dickinson County, Kan.—Central Kansas never had a better prospect for corn in July than this year.

Riley county, Kan.—Less cattle in this county than a year ago. Never better prospect for corn.

Wabaunsee County, Kan.—Supply of cattle short, all kinds. There will be 25 per cent. less fed in the last half of 1899 than last half of 1898.

Jefferson County, Kan.—Our holdings of cattle are short of last year; will not be any grass cattle.

A representative of Republic county, Kan., says that they have 50 per cent. less cattle than a year ago.

Mitchell County, Kan.—No corn-fed cattle here; none will go off grass; stockers holding about same as last year; an increased number of cattle will be fed.

Linn County, Mo.—Less cattle than a year ago; none to go off grass; good prospects for corn.

Midway County, Mo.—There are small holdings of cattle in this section; very few will go to market in the next few months; our stockers are short; corn prospects never better.

** The Board of Health meat inspectors for the week ending Aug. 9, condemned the following quantities of meats: Hogs, 7,765 lbs.; beef, 2,200 lbs.; livers, 20 lbs.; poultry, 22 bbls., 6,600 lbs.; assorted meats, 4 bbls., 900 lbs.; 21 calves, 2,550 lbs.; 3 cows, 2,700 lbs.; 1 bull, 1,000 lbs.; 3 sheep, 300 lbs.



"INVINCIBLE" ICE SCALE.

MADE IN TWO SIZES:

No. 3. Weighs 300 lbs. by 5 lbs.
No. 4. Weighs 400 lbs. by 5 lbs.

This Scale meets all the requirements demanded by the "Ice Trade." It is accurate and unbreakable. It relieves all strain. Both the ring at the top and hook are swivel. The dial is nickel with black figures. It is used and highly endorsed by the largest ice companies.

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THE NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The first convention of the Eastern League of the National Retail Butchers' Mutual Protective Association met at Terrace Garden, Fifty-eighth street, between Lexington and Third avenues, New York City, at 9:30 a. m., on Monday, August 7, and got right down to business.

The arrangements—Ways and Means—committee, at the head of which was President William G. Wagner, of the National Association, and Secretary Charles Young, of the New York Association, had cleared the field, fixed every detail, and had things in readiness for the momentous meeting of this hard-thinking body of butchers who were gathering in the nation's metropolis at the invitation of the local organization. President George Shaffer, of the New York Association, absolved his hand from all hint of meat, limbered up his fingers and prepared to receive the visiting brethren early, for they began to pour in by Saturday's and Sunday's trains. Soon the big Park Avenue Hotel, at Thirty-second street and Park avenue, began to fill with the incoming delegates from Ohio and other States in the Eastern League of the National Association.

The "big guns" came among the first; immediately received the honors; got into conference and then down to preliminary committee work, for this convention had upon its hands the reading, discussion and adoption of the new constitution and by-laws which were to govern the life and decorum of the body in the future. The "fathers of the constitution" come together for a preliminary round up of the articles and clauses of the document to whip it into final shape to be placed upon its passage in session. Able committees on such other matters as the Dubuque Bill, and certain other remedial measures relating to the deadbeat and equally important matters, had a rehearsal in committee before action in convention. So well had the primary work been done that the sessions of the body found itself slipping along at Empire State Express speed and at times waiting for committees to report. This was a commendable state of affairs. It all showed what a diligent secretary D. J. Haley had been, and what a true pilot and speedy navigator President J. F. Callanan proved to be. He is the first president of the Eastern Association.

Among the first to arrive were President E. J. Hosey, president of the Ohio State Association, Ohio State Secretary A. S. Pickering, both from Cleveland, and Capt. E. G. Ashley, of the Toledo (O.) Association. Mrs. Hosey and Mrs. Pickering accompanied their popular husbands. They arrived before Monday. These gentlemen have been the heroes in the famous fight at Cleveland against the Cleveland Provision Company. They are not enthusiasts nor of the type known as the "fire-eating socialist," but big, strong, quiet, conservative, thoughtful gentlemen, with whom any one can talk sense and it will be understood. President J. F. Callanan arrived among the first batch. He came from Springfield, Mass., where he is president of the local association, and a prominent figure in Massachusetts public affairs. He is the embodiment of strength, mentally, physically, and personally. He has an open sincerity, and an honest force which wins and holds respect. He is not a trickster, and is implicitly trusted and respected. National Secretary D. J. Haley, of Troy, N. Y., who is four secretaries in one, also came in before the convocation day. Mr. Haley is secretary of the Troy Association, secretary of the Association of New York State, secretary of the Eastern League of the National Association, and secretary of the National Association itself. He is as big as any of his offices and equal to all of them.

Treasurer F. J. Wallace, of Meriden, Conn., also was an "early bird." He and his accounts are always square, hence he drops in a day ahead to be ready to render the account of his stewardship. The compliment of a pleasant fact is due to Mr. Wallace. The finances of the association are in the best shape they have been for a long time. This is gratifying. One of the biggest men in retail butchery arrived among the first in the person of Alderman George F. Kellogg, of Hartford, Conn. It would be hard to imagine a complete convention without this happy after-dinner speaker and able marketman present.

President John Phillips, of the New York State Association, came down from Syracuse before Monday, and in his calm, quiet way met the host of friends who always greet him. With him came Syracuse's delegate, J. M. Andrews, whose classic, clean-cut features speak for themselves. No man could do otherwise than respect the force and incision of such a man. He was forced by circumstances over which he had no control to return to his home on Monday night, leaving President Phillips in charge.

Capt. C. E. Hart, who is the sphinx of the Association at New Haven, Conn., was on hand in good season. Capt. Hart is every inch a soldier and a gentleman. In word and act, in his public, business and private life he gives every evidence that he is eminently worthy to wear the honorable button of the Loyal Legion of Honor which graces his lapel. Such men give strength to any body of men with whom they fraternize. From New Haven comes also President Adam Sattig, of the Connecticut State Association. He is often taken by those who first see him to be either Wm. G. Wagner, of New York City, trained down several pounds, or to be a brother of the able president of the National Association. Eternal vigilance and ceaseless activity about sum up Mr. Sattig, outside of the handsome compliment he and President Wagner reciprocate by looking like each other.

President J. C. Jennings, of Watertown, N. Y., loomed up in time to put in a good stroke at the first session. He was able to give a good report of the Watertown fat melting plant.

Ex-president E. W. Collins, of the Gloversville (N. Y.) Association, came in on Monday to add his stroke to the straight course of the convention. Mrs. Collins accompanied her able and diplomatic husband, who has done so much for the retail trade in his section and added its voice to that of the nation. Mr. O'Neil, the delegate-elect, has been very ill, so he could not attend. He is just now able to be about the house.

Ira W. Stillman, the happy "father of the Association," and secretary of the Connecticut State Association, came in early. Mr. Stillman is a sort of conscript father and association war horse also. He was the secretary of the old National Association until it was divided into Eastern and Western Leagues last year at New Haven, Conn. He is a prominent officer of the Eastern League, whose convention is here noted. Secretary Stillman is from Danbury, Conn., the city of hats, and Ira Stillman.

Ex-President Maurice O'Brien, of the Connecticut State organization, dropped in on Monday. He is one of the brainy stand-bys of butchery and his coming to any convention brings its consequent weight and pleasure.

We noted, with pleasure, among the more recent delegates, Secretary E. W. Reusswig, of Utica, N. Y. Mr. Reusswig is not only the petted scribe of his local body, but he was

elected a charity and correction's commissioner for his city and county at the last election by a majority which would have turned a more susceptible head wild.

"The Sturdy Dutchman from Pennsylvania," as a delegate familiarly called Delegate George J. Hiller, of Harrisburg, was on hand with the advance guard and was early in the fray. He was loaded with news from the land of Penn, but he didn't take much stock in the troubles of the men in Tibet, Asia.

Monday's session opened with about 100 accredited delegates, and a hall full of visiting members, and officers who, ex-officio, were entitled to seats on the floor. On the whole, it was probably the biggest and most successful convention, with possibly one exception, ever held. Of this fact the members themselves and the New York Association should be proud. It is very gratifying.

Among the other delegates we noticed: F. J. Blaes (with Mrs. Blaes), D. H. Sampson, E. J. Carroll, W. J. Ester and Frank C. Zegevit, of Rochester, N. Y.; E. E. Beady, J. H. Lehman and E. Parry, Canton, O.; W. J. Betts, Stamford, Conn.; L. P. Hart and E. C. Schoonmaker, Schenectady, N. Y.; D. J. Hartnett, Albany; E. Bauman and Martin Sperber, Buffalo, N. Y.; J. J. McDonald (accompanied by Mrs. McDonald), Binghamton, N. Y.; H. H. Renner, Albany, N. Y.; Matthew H. Jones, Utica, N. Y.; Clarence L. Palum, Hartford, Conn.; J. T. Murray, A. K. Tennant, New Haven, Conn.; Thomas E. King, S. J. Collins, Thomas J. Frauley, L. E. Pease.

Wm. W. Warren and W. J. McCann, Springfield, Mass. Mrs. McCann is with her husband, G. H. Vernulnea, a prominent butcher from Danbury, Conn.

President Pat De Lee, of the Troy Association.

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WRITE FOR DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR.

tion, came in good time and added his personality and advice to the first deliberations of the convention. He is always a welcome visitor to the sessions of organized butchery. Some conspicuous figures in the former convocations were absent from this convention. Ex-State President James J. Comerford was not present on account of the exigencies of his business at Rochester, where he was tied and held hard and fast. President E. F. Hopton, of the Binghamton, N. Y., Association, was another notable absentee. Matters relating to his staff of employees suddenly demanded his personal attention. Other arrangements could not be made on the spur of the moment, so this able and clear-headed member could not be present. Ex-National President James Franklin, of Buffalo, N. Y., was also conspicuous by his absence. Out of the West came Miss Kathlin Smith, the associate editor of the "Butchers' and Packers' Magazine" of St. Louis. She is a niece of the late Walter Q. Gresham. The young scribe soon found herself among friends, who made her stay pleasant. Fred. Hank, of the Central Market, Troy, N. Y., was on hand to swell the busy aggregation of meat talent. President Smith, from over Johnstown way, got in before the finish and pulled a good stroke during the whole time of his stay.

DOWN TO WORK.

The convention was called to order on schedule time. The address of welcome was delivered, and after the usual preliminaries of such occasions were over President Callanan rose and delivered his annual address. He said:

President Callanan's Address.

Gentlemen of the Convention:

I take pleasure in submitting to you my first annual address. I esteem it an honor to have the opportunity of addressing you in this great metropolis of the nation, which controls the great business interest, shapes the financial destinies of this entire continent.

It gives me pleasure to look into those familiar faces which I parted with one year ago in the City of New Haven.

Since that time we have added to our number the State organization of Ohio, and organizations in North Adams and South Adams, of Massachusetts.

I have addressed the New England grocers in the City of Boston, one society of which is composed of 600 members, the other cities representing over 1,000 members in all.

By unanimous vote of that convention, which was held July 12, 1899, your humble servant was authorized to call a convention at the same place, the first Wednesday in September next, to see whether or not they will join the National Association of State organization.

Now, gentlemen, it was my intention to try and organize last fall several societies in the City of Boston and vicinity first, as I would be able to show them the benefits to be derived through the Dubuque Bill. But unfortunately for us, one of the judges of the Supreme Court, to whom an appeal was taken from the lower court on this bill, decided that the bill was unconstitutional in his opinion, so it went to the full bench, and remained in

their hands until about two months ago.

A decision was finally rendered in our favor, sustaining the constitutionality of the bill.

Now, gentlemen, in order to accomplish what I deem necessary for our success, something will have to be done in the way of material aid, to defray the expenses of organizing in States, cities and towns. A fund should be established for that purpose.

Knowing full well, as many of you do, that the Eastern League starts with a dollar in the treasury, I would have liked to the convention that a committee or one at large and one from each State present in this convention be appointed to make provisions to meet this emergency and report before the convention adjourns.

I denounce most emphatically the conduct of the trusts and monopolies of this land. I also condemn the continued invasion of the Philippine Islands as being unjust and un-American.

It seems to me that we are confronted with the same facts that confronted the American people in the days of Hamilton and Thomas Jefferson.

The opportunity presented twenty-five years ago to the young business men of this country is fast fading away, because of the concentration of large capital, against the industry of the masses, and today everything of value manufactured in this noble land of ours is controlled by the classes and not by the masses.

It seems apparent to me, that the great mass of this country will be obliged to take the same stand that was taken in '61 to defend the rights of the white man, as well as of the negro; to establish fair and just laws in the East and West, in the North and in the South.

Look at the condition of the meat business with the high prices today, and ask yourselves what is the cause of it. Is it the scarcity of cattle? No, but the great wealth of the big four and other dictating terms of surrender to the whole American people.

In the work of the past year, the most rigid economy has been adopted by us, so that we might place the organization out of debt and on the road to success. Gentlemen, I thank you for your kind attention.

The rules of the body require that a set speech shall be made. When Mr. Callanan reached the last word of his formal address he laid aside his manuscript and continued in an outburst of oratory which in turn enchanted and electrified his audience. He traveled afield and covered much ground untouched by his "written word." J. F. Callahan is an orator of a high order. He is earnest, forceful, and to the purpose. He is sincere. His worst enemy fears most this man's "terrible honesty." He does not talk to listen to it. He talks to act. There is the red rose and the white rose, but it was the Cleveland meat Rose he shelled. At the conclusion of his impassioned outburst the delegates applauded to the echo and looked at each other as if saying, "Ain't it the thing! Ain't he great!"

Monday morning's session was devoted to re-

ceiving credentials and transacting the formal matters of the initial stage of the sessions. After each matter received its proper reference to the authorized committee the body adjourned for dinner and the afternoon session.

President Callanan made a parliamentary ruling which upset the former practices of former conventions, and created consternation for a time. But his ruling was proper. This was recognized. Mr. Callanan ruled that no one could vote in the sessions except the accredited delegates, or substitutes from any association equal to the number of delegates to which that organization is entitled in convention. He also ruled that officers of the association were agents, and not accredited delegates. Hence they could not vote on any measure before the body. The exception was the president, who cast the deciding vote in case of a tie. With this clear and unassailable parliamentary decision from the chair, the Committee on Credentials had but little trouble ahead.

The 2 o'clock session waded right in to the discussions. The evening and the Tuesday morning sessions put through a mass of general matter, including the new constitution. It is practically the old constitution adjusted to the new order of things. The Eastern League is now swung out under its own charter of liberty and ready to do business by its own order. Various troubles of the retailer with the wholesaler were ventilated and referred to the executive board. These and other matters and the remedial measure were delegated to appropriate committees. President E. J. Hosey, of the Ohio State Association, gave an interesting but sad account of the action of the Cleveland Provision Company's

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SUPREME and MATCHLESS BRANDS of Smoked Meats, Lard, Sausage, Etc.,
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heartless act to the honest butchers of that city. This concern's acts are a sad commentary upon business integrity. The butchers of Cleveland, with the assistance of the butchers outside, have a remedy which has been suggested at this convention. It is that the butchers put up a local abattoir and sell the old enemy out of existence. What the final decision will be is in the hands of the board, to which it was handed. The Dubuque Bill and its provisions were extensively gone into. The Massachusetts members added much interest to the discussion by telling how they won in their State both in the Legislature and the Supreme Court. In this fight President James F. Callanan was a tower of strength. Secretary Chas. H. Steele lent valiant assistance. Secretary Haley did the giant stroke in New York State. Provision was made for pushing a similar bill in all States not having it, and for a move against the dead beat in their quarters. The New York delegation presented a batch of grievances which were taken under advisement. The next convention will have a lot of maturing matter to deal with when the year's work which has been parceled out is taken up for some decisive action. It was decided to agitate and to push the passage of an act making the wife equally liable with the husband for food debts.

After the Tuesday morning session the delegates and their friends repaired to the Iron Steamboat Company's pier, West 22d street, and took the steamer Cygnus, which had been placed at their disposal by the Ways and Means Committee of the New York City Association. Butcherdom of the metropolitan district crowded in and helped to fill the big sea craft, which seemed to feel the compliment of the occasion. Secretary "Charlie" Young was everywhere and all over to see that comfort was provided and neglect fell to no one. He then personally saw that all of the guests received tickets to the handsome banquet or "shore dinner," which the committee had provided for the hosts at Feltman's famous resort, Coney Island. The Cygnus slipped cable at 2 p. m. and steamed out through New York harbor and down the pretty bay which paid out enticing scenery both on the Brooklyn and Staten Island shores. The big crowd enjoyed the sail immensely, and landed at the Iron Pier with an appetite whetted for any emergency, and the ample bill of fare which awaited them in the hedged lawns of the spacious gardens of Feltman's noted pavilion. By 3:30 about 500 sat down in the prettily devised squares of banqueting tables when one of the best, and decidedly the best catered banquet it has been our pleasure to sit at for years, was served. It went smoothly and on time; and it was thoroughly enjoyed. For this state of affairs the caterer is to be congratulated. And for its success the loud praises everywhere heard were due to this Committee of Ways and Means: Wm. G. Wagner, chairman; Arthur Bloch, George Herold, A. Futterer, C. Schuck, L. Goldsmidt, Geo. L. Wagner, Fred Leopold, R. B. Nooney, Charles Young and Edward F. O'Neill. Committeeman O'Neill had shaved off his distinguished mustache, which made him so much younger and prettier than few knew him. He was known as the "new member."

The waiters served the following

MENU.

Little Necks on the half shell.

Clam Chowder. Chicken Lobsters.

Olives. Radishes. Tomatoes. Lettuce.

Baked Blue Fish, Espagnol Sauce.

Sauterne.

Potatoes. Green Corn.

Roast Chicken or Duck.

St. Julien.

Green Peas.

Coffee. Cheese. Crackers.

Ice Cream.

At the head of President Callanan's table sat Col. John F. Hobbs, associate editor of The National Provisioner; Max Heilman, 1004 Second avenue; L. Kahn, 1720 Third avenue; Jack Block, 119th street and Third avenue; Mrs. B. Heilman, Miss Mary Heilman, 429 East 56th street; Miss Stella Marluk, 1591 Madison avenue; Miss Ida Strauss, 168 West 121st street, and President P. C. Jennings, of Watertown, N. Y.

At 6 p. m. the feast was over and the throng scattered in squads, companies and crowds to see the sights of the only Coney Island in the world. The diversions of the famous resort held them until 10 p. m., when they waggled their weary way to the Cygnus for the return trip through the bracing sea air of the bay to the city. Hundreds of butchers journeyed to "the island" on trolley cars and met the brethren there. Upon the whole and in every detail of it, the day was a delightful one. Speech was silent at the "shore dinner." Eating and conversation were the order of the day and no toasts or other speaking were indulged in. Every one seemed to have a good time, and no kicks coming. Louis Goldsmidt had a cheery word and a "cold bottle" for every one. The generosity of the committee traveled outside of the menu. Everything was subject to call at the expense of the host. The guests held the freedom of the catering establishment. We wish to compliment Chairman Wagner, Secretary Young and the other members of the committee upon the perfection of everything and to thank them and the New York City Association for many splendid courtesies. We wish to thank President George H. Shaffer personally for personal favors. Tuesday morning the convention held its concluding session when the business was wound up.

The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted in the following choice: Wm. G. Wagner, New York City, president; E. G. Ashley, Toledo, O., first vice-president; I. W. Stillman, Danbury, Conn., second vice-president; D. J. Haley, Troy, N. Y., secretary; Adam Sattig, New Haven, Conn., treasurer; Geo. F. Kellogg, Hartford, Conn., sergeant-at-arms; Geo. Hilier, Harrisburg, Pa., outside guard; trustees, C. E. Hart, New Haven, Conn.; Chas. H. Steele, Springfield, Mass.; James Comerford, Rochester, N. Y. The selection of the next meeting place was left with the Executive Board, which will consider places and render its decision later. The next meeting will be the first Tuesday in August, 1900. The next convention will be held at a place to be selected. The present disposition is to meet at Saratoga, N. Y.

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER COMMENDED.

At Monday night's session the convention passed by a unanimous vote a flattering resolution commending The National Provisioner and its able policy under its present proprietorship. The motion which drew forth this encomium was moved spontaneously from the floor and drew forth very complimentary remarks for this journal. Of it all we were unconscious, and for it all we are thankful. Such friendliness gives us increased courage in our course for the good and uplifting of the whole trade.

After very busy and very momentous work for butcherdom this convention of the Eastern half of the National Association of Retail Butchers adjourned at the conclusion of the Wednesday morning session. The members then repaired to the Park Avenue Hotel, where carriages awaited to drive them over the city. At the conclusion of this delightful round the end came to the meeting and the festivities of the convention of 1899.

The officers of the National Association are: Wm. G. Wagner, of New York City, president, and the president, secretary and treasurer of both the Eastern and the Western League. The National Secretary is D. J. Haley, of Troy, who was appointed by the president. The Western League has not yet materialized, so that the Eastern Association is practically the National Association. The territory under the jurisdiction of the Eastern League is:

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, West Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Tennessee, Kentucky, Virginia and the District of Columbia.

The officers of the New York City Retail Butchers' Mutual Protective Association, which entertained the late convention are: George H. Shaffer, president; Edward F. O'Neill, first vice-president; Isidore Bloch, second vice-president; Fred Leopold, treasurer; Charles Young, recording secretary; Charles Leiss, financial secretary; A. W. Mehler, corresponding secretary; Louis Stern, sergeant-at-arms.

The Kinds of Beef.

In regard to the kinds of beef which the killer and eater demand a writer in the "Southern Planter" says:

"Give special attention to well-developed loins, backs and hips, for it is upon these of a fat steer the buyer puts the value of the steer when he stands in the market as beef. It is not simply the fatness of a steer that puts the highest price upon him in the market, but it is the steer that is fat at the right places on his carcass that makes him top the market. I once sold a carload of Shorthorn grades in the Philadelphia market which topped the market that day of 10,000 beeves, and the buyer took as much pains in examining those cattle as many people would do in buying a horse.

"Goat Mutton."

We now hear a great deal about "goat mutton." Why, the kid used to be the classic dish of poets, the "immortal gods" and other distinguished people. It is highly relished in Austria and Russia. Goat meat is a delicacy. A butcher and a customer who can not distinguish goat from mutton ought to get some one else to buy meat for them.

Mullens Out Skins Them All.

Eight thousand persons witnessed the beef-killing contest between Michael Mullens, champion of the world, and Lafayette Perlier, champion of Indiana, for \$50 a side, at the Watita League Club picnic at Calumet grove recently. Mullens won with 107 points to 93 made by Perlier. The judges were Edward Russell, John F. Kenney and John McNally. Timekeepers were Edward Grant, Edward Lynch and Robert Hunter. After the decision City Meat Inspector John J. Cashin made an examination of the carcasses and pronounced them fine specimens of beef, and that the killing was perfect. After the contest Patrick McInerney and Joseph Cella ran a 100-yard footrace for \$100 and a gold medal. The former won by twenty yards.

The marketmen of Huntington, Pa., have organized a Butchers' Protective Association. The constitution and by-laws are not yet adopted. The permanent organization will be effected on Monday, 14th inst., at which time a meeting is called for that purpose. One of the leading spirits in the matter is G. Chal. Port, the important meat and provision man of that city. He is the successor of George A. Port, wholesale dealer in fresh and cured meats, hides, tallow and live stock.

** The first anniversary (July 20) of Armour & Co.'s South Omaha plant showed that the house had slaughtered 609,170 hogs, 92,190 head of cattle, 149,390 sheep, and 947 calves. General Superintendent Howe is to be congratulated on this first year's work. The plant employed 1,700 people.

** Charles Granato, a butcher at 30 Ward street, Newark, N. J., has been stirred up by the good ones of that city for soaking a rat in oil and setting fire to it. They discovered two orphan fleas sitting out on a log in the cold singing: "Driven from home." So they are pushing Granato for extreme cruelty.

Mortgages, Bills of Sale and Business Record

Butcher, Fish and Oyster Fixtures.

The following Chattel Mortgages and Bills of Sale have been recorded up to Friday, August 11, 1899:

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

Mortgages.

Schaefer, A., 785 Columbus ave.; to Eliz. Schaefer (filed August 5).....	400
Bible, J. J.; to Ellen A. Bible (filed August 7).....	1,500
Groass or Groap, C. J., 710 Eleventh ave.; to Swift (filed August 8).....	...
Reichman & Present, 1189 First ave.; to S. Kerner (filed August 8).....	65
Flaszner, M., 37 Columbia st.; to M. Axelrad (filed August 9).....	100
Meyer, A. T., 453 E. Eighty-sixth st.; to A. C. Wicks (filed August 10).....	48

Bills of Sale.

Bach, E. G., 840 E. 138th st.; to F. Schilling (filed August 4).....	250
Bach, Ernest, 835 First ave.; to J. Bach (filed August 10).....	200

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

Mortgages.

Kummerle, Gottlieb, and John Freyland, 1427 Myrtle ave.; to John Geyer (filed August 9).....	300
Freyland, John, and Gottlieb Kummerle, 1427 Myrtle ave.; to Charles Boecher (filed August 11).....	100

Bill of Sale.

Schmidt, Otto B., 1434-36 Broadway; to Isaac Bernstein (filed August 11).....	Nom.
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Grocer, Delicatessen, Hotel and Restaurant Fixtures.

The following Chattel Mortgages and Bills of Sale have been recorded up to Friday, August 11, 1899:

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

Mortgages.

Rohrig, J., 648 Hudson st.; to N. Jung (filed August 4).....	50
Thornaton, E. A. & Co., 3476 Third ave.; to E. A. Thornaton (filed August 4).....	300
Paley, Samuel 20 Norfolk st.; to Paley Bros. (filed August 5).....	100
Dowdick, P., 2169 Fifth ave.; to J. D. Lyons (filed August 7).....	150
Roheling, C., 436 E. Eighty-second st.; to J. Meyer (filed August 7).....	1,300
Ahern, Cath., 540 E. Fourteenth st.; to A. Garvey (filed August 8).....	200
Weisslitz, E., 65 Montgomery st.; to R. Goldberg (filed August 8).....	500

Helken, Hy., 1732 Amsterdam ave.; to C. Muller (filed August 9).....	1,300
Burke, J. H., 120 Centre st.; to E. R. (filed August 9).....	119
Clark, E. H.; to E. R. Biehler (R.) (filed August 9).....	10
Corey & Doody; to E. R. Biehler (R.) (filed August 9).....	50
Nalote, Jos.; to E. R. Biehler (R.) (filed August 9).....	119
Pilman, Max; to E. R. Biehler (R.) (filed August 9).....	175
Rumburst, W. F.; to E. R. Biehler (R.) (filed August 9).....	201
Sullivan, J.; to E. R. Biehler (R.) (filed August 9).....	14
Kirsch, Max, 38 Ann st.; to J. Kirsch (filed August 9).....	600
Dieckmann, Hy., 1131 First ave.; to J. H. Mohlman Co. (filed August 9).....	147
Rosenhack & Hoffer, 51 Wooster st.; to M. Levin (filed August 9).....	75
Rohde, Chas., 43 Varick st.; to Frank Rohde (filed August 10).....	950
Rohde, Frank, 1226 Lexington ave.; to Chas. Rohde (filed August 10).....	700
Solomon & Kleyber, 248 Broome st.; to J. Kleyber (filed August 10).....	116

Bills of Sale.

Unger, Adolph, 1502 Second ave.; to Eugenia Unger (filed August 8).....	\$2,500
Arfmann, Geo., 1131 First ave.; to H. Dieckman (filed August 9).....	500

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

Mortgages.

Metzger, Anna B., 18 Stagg st.; to A. Rabot (filed August 7).....	50
Rembt, Christoph, 66 and 68 Taylor st., 298 Flushing ave.; to Charles Mattlage & Sons (filed August 7).....	1,500
Ahrens, Caspar, 355 Hamilton ave.; to Francisca Lerdner (filed Aug. 9).....	800
Voegel, Julia M., 232 Knickerbocker ave.; to Henry Pfeifer (filed August 9).....	500
Dahlhaus, Frank, 188 Hopkins st.; to Miller & Gans (filed August 10).....	100
Schumacher, Albert, 1060 Herkimer st.; to Mut. Loan Ass'n (filed August 10).....	30

Bills of Sale.

Hunt, Cora E., 567 Jefferson ave.; to Heissenbuttel, Nearing & Co. (filed August 4).....	428
Schalinger, August & Minna, 582 Central ave.; to Henry & Agnes Bohn (filed August 7).....	200
Muller, Peter, 488 Graham ave.; to Heinrich Indorf (filed August 10).....	1,250

BUSINESS RECORD.

ARKANSAS.—I. J. Dick, Little Rock; live stock; chatt. mortg., \$1,037.

CONNECTICUT.—Harding & Holbrook, Hartford; fish market; dissolved; succeeded by Samuel E. Harding.—Edward N. Crane, Bethlehem; meat; assigned.—J. H. Whitcomb, Bridgeport; meat market, etc.; R. E. mortg., \$1,000.—Clarence L. Palmer, Hartford; meat market; additional R. E. mortg., \$3,000.

INDIANA.—John Powell & Sons, Indianapolis; live stock; John Powell R. E. deed, \$2,500.—Albert R. Worm, Indianapolis; meats; gave R. E. mortg., \$5,000; canceled R. E. mortg., \$600.

KENTUCKY.—S. H. Hays, B. Hevne; meat; R. E. mortg., \$1,800.

MAINE.—E. T. Russell & Co., West Tremont; sardine packers; damaged by fire.—Oscar A. Fickett, Bangor; provisions; sold R. E., \$2,500.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Clinton H. Spencer, Boston; provisions, etc.; damaged by fire.—E. B. Searle & Co., South Hadley Falls; meat market; dissolved; Searle continues.—A. D. Porchsen, agt., Springfield; meat, etc.; damaged by fire, insured.—John P. Thornton, Boston; provisions; chatt. mortg., \$500.—Wm. H. Murray, Cambridgeport; provisions, etc.; voluntary petition in bankruptcy.—Wm. Thistlewaite, Fall River; provisions, etc.; chatt. mortg., \$551.—Nelson Cornellier, Lowell; provisions, etc.; chatt. mortg., \$300.—W. A. Peters, Orange; meat market; chatt. mortg., \$200.—Frederick King & Co., Somerville; provisions, etc.; G. H. King chatt. mortg., \$540; discharged.

MICHIGAN.—Edward J. King, St. Joseph; meats, etc.; sold out.—B. J. Jarrard, Holly; meat market; chatt. mortg., \$200.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Mrs. Ella B. Stevens, Milford; restaurant; sold out.—Burton Bros., Littleton; provisions; voluntary petition in bankruptcy.

NEW JERSEY.—Smith & Vail, Keyport; meats; dissolved; continued by Frank A. Smith.—O. J. Fill, Trenton; meats; given up business.—Harry Kugler, Phillipsburg; butcher; chatt. mortg., \$750.

NEW YORK.—Mufson Bros., Rondout; meats, etc.; succeeded by B. & D. Mufson.

OHIO.—C. A. Russell & Co., Newark; meats; closed by attachment.—Charles W. Schloz, Toledo; meat, etc.; R. E. mortg., \$400.

PENNSYLVANIA.—George J. Geltz, Jr., Allegheny; meat; R. E. mortg., \$1,500.—Geo. Brown, Erie; meat; judgt., \$250, past due.

RHODE ISLAND.—Kelly Bros., Providence; meats; dissolved.—Christopher J. Read, Providence; restaurant; succeeded by Gardner & Ball.—Earl C. Rogers, Westerly; restaurant; chatt. mortg., \$1,100.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—Louis Seel, Charleston; butcher; R. E. mortg., \$1,000.

TENNESSEE.—McIntire & Bowman, Cleveland; meat market; succeeded by Bowman Bros. & Co.

TEXAS.—G. F. Mills, Alice; restaurant; sold out.—A. S. Johnson, Dallas; meat, etc.; chatt. mortg., \$180.

WEST VIRGINIA.—M. E. Safford, Parkersburg; restaurant; closed on distress warrant.

Business Changes.

Tobin & Bros. have purchased the meat market business of Driscoll & Pimm at Victor, N. Y.

John A. Knadler has bought out the market of John Payne, at Laramie, Wyo.

Butcher Vaughan has renovated the market he purchased from Mr. Bennett at 210 Moody street, Waltham, Mass., and is doing a good business.

New Shops.

A new market will be opened in a few days in the Elliott block, Blomdale, O.

Murphy & Falk have opened a new wholesale and retail meat market at 209 East Commercial avenue, Butte, Mont.

Welch & Sanborn have their new meat market going at Naples, Me.

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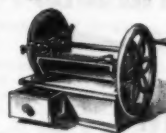
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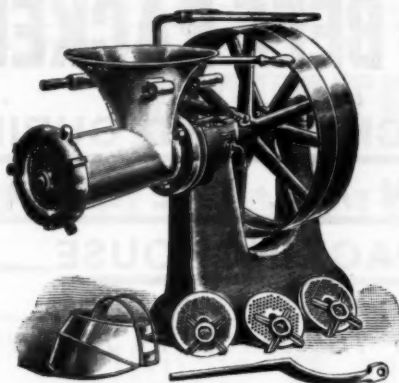


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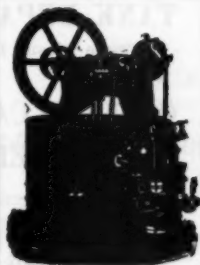
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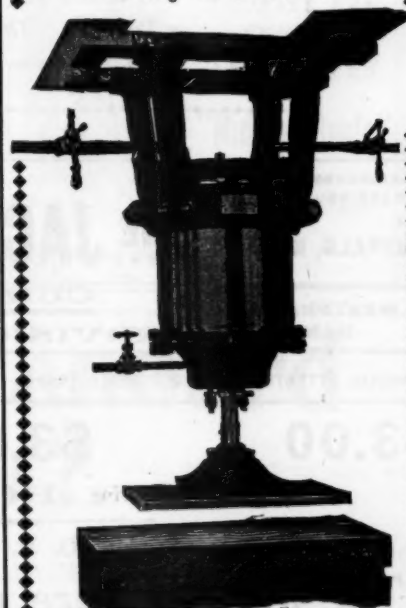
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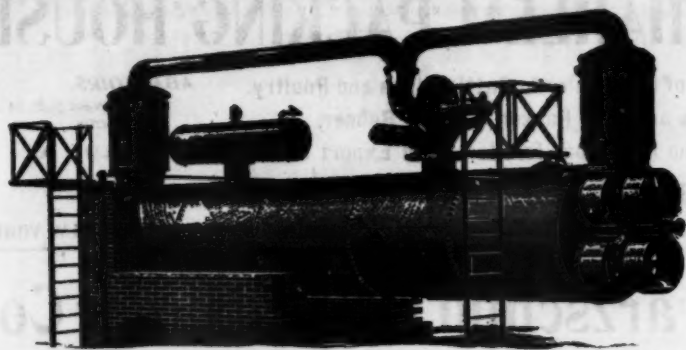
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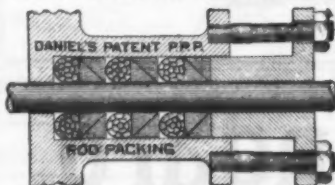
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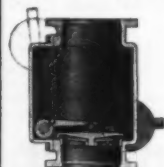
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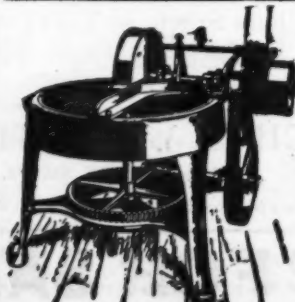
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